

Carbomb kills 3 in Tripoli

BEIRUT (AP) — A car bomb exploded outside a hospital in Syrian-occupied Tripoli, Lebanon's second largest city, and police said three passers-by were killed and two wounded. Syrian soldiers sealed off the city's seaside Mina district after the explosion at 10.15 a.m. The bomb, according to police, was packed in a grey Peugeot-504. The blast shattered window glass at the Hussein Hospital, but no casualties were reported among the patients or staff, said a police spokesman. The two wounded people were quickly admitted to the Hussein Hospital. Their wounds were described as minor, the spokesman said. He added that the explosion damaged six cars parked in the neighbourhood. Tripoli, provincial capital of North Lebanon, is 80 kilometres north of Beirut. It has a predominantly Sunni Muslim population of 850,000. Fifty-seven people have been killed and 288 wounded in 16 car bomb explosions across Lebanon this year, according to police count. Ten of these blasts occurred in areas controlled by the Syrian army.

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Israeli shot in Jerusalem

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — Unknown assailants shot a 24-year-old Israeli man in the head in Arab Jerusalem Saturday and the man was reported in critical condition, police and a hospital spokeswoman said. Jerusalem police said the man was shot Saturday evening as he strolled near the Damascus Gate entrance to Jerusalem's walled Old City. Ten Arab suspects were immediately arrested, Levy said. The firm news agency said large forces of police, alerted by passers-by, immediately rushed to the shooting site and began searching the area. The attack was the worst incidence of violence in Jerusalem since last November, when Arabs stabbed a Jewish student to death near the Muslim quarter of the Old City, provoking a series of riots by enraged Jews. In January, two Israelis were stabbed and wounded as they shopped in a market in the Old City. But Saturday's shooting occurred during a period of increased violence against Israelis in other parts of the country. In the past three weeks, two Israeli soldiers have been killed by assailants, one at a hitchhiking post in northern Israel and the other in the fields of a northern communal farm.

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King convenes Parliament with speech from throne

Mandate of Lower House extended for a period not exceeding two years
Israeli rightists blocking peace efforts • Jordan remains firm in its support for Iraq and hopes Amman summit will rally Arab ranks • National economy is in good shape despite global and regional hardships • Armed Forces and security services given priority • Principles laid down and areas identified for implementing development scheme for occupied territories

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein on Saturday reconvened Parliament after the annual summer recess and announced that he was extending the term of the present Lower House to a period not exceeding two years.

In a traditional speech from the Throne marking the reconvening of Parliament, the monarch gave a wide-ranging speech covering the Kingdom's national, regional and pan-Arab as well as inter-

national policies and programmes.

Noting that the newly enacted Election Law of 1986 needs more time for its effective implementation, the King said: "We decided that the time necessary for voter registration and the preparations for new elections should be extended. Therefore, in accordance with the powers vested in us by Paragraph 1 of Article 68 of the Constitution, we have decided that the present term of Parliament be extended for a period not exceeding two years, during

which preparations for the new elections shall be completed."

The King's announcement of Parliament's extension was greeted with loud applause from the majority of deputies, some of whom have been in the House since the last general elections took place in 1967.

"As we take this decision, we would like to express our deepest appreciation for what your assembly has been able to accomplish, for your profound sense of responsibility in the face of all the challenges, and for your repre-

sentation of the nation's hopes and interests," the King told Parliament members in his address to the gathering of royal family members, ministers, members of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, Jordanian notables and Arab and foreign diplomats who gathered in the copper-domed Parliament House.

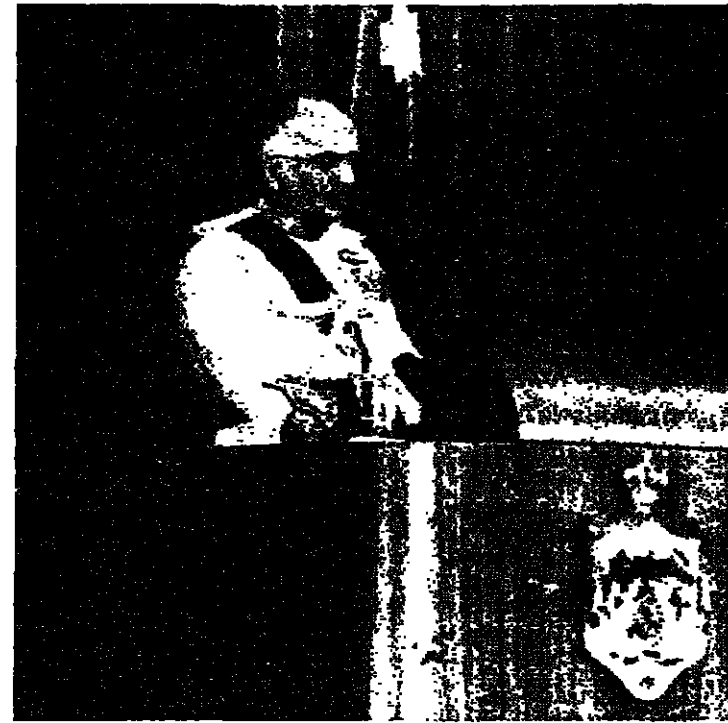
The King, in the white uniform of Armed Forces Supreme Commander, blamed the right wing in Israel's coalition government of undermining the drive for Middle East peace through an interna-

tional peace conference by refusing to accept U.N. Resolution 242. "It has become clear to all, including the Israeli people, that peace efforts may reach a dead end because of intransigence of the right-wing partners in the Israeli government of national coalition," the King said.

"It is clear now, after twenty years of occupation, and after all the efforts exerted to reach a

(Continued on page 4)

See page 5 for full text of His Majesty's speech



Senegalese envoy arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — An envoy of Senegalese President Abdou Diouf arrived in Amman Saturday evening with a message for His Majesty King Hussein and for a visit to Jordan expected to last several days. The envoy, Hajj Djalil Mapayah, who is also private advisor to the Senegalese president, in a statement upon arrival paid tribute to Jordanian-Senegalese relations and said his visit was part of ongoing consultations between Senegal and Jordan on different issues of mutual interest. The envoy was greeted at the airport by Mr. Nabih Al Nimr, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry and several Foreign Ministry officials.

Prince Mohammad opens exhibition

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, the personal representative of His Majesty King Hussein, on Saturday inaugurated an exhibition of Brazil's manufactured products and the country's trade and tourism attractions. Prince Mohammad toured the exhibition, which is held at the Regency Hotel in Amman. Upon his arrival, he was received by Brazilian Ambassador to Jordan Felix de Faria.

Cabinet approves dam study agreement

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet on Saturday approved a supplement to an economic and technical study agreement for setting up Al Wahda Dam on the Yarmouk River. The agreement to build the dam was signed here recently during a visit to Jordan by Syrian Prime Minister Abdul Raouf Al Kasbi. During an ordinary session on Saturday held under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, the Cabinet also approved an amendment law to a regulation covering certificates of equivalence and recommendations of the Investment Encouragement Committee regarding exemption of a number of companies from additional fees.

N. Yemeni premier arrives in Iraq

BAGHDAD (AP) — North Yemeni Prime Minister Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani arrived Saturday to discuss the Gulf war with Iraqi officials, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported. It quoted him as saying he was carrying a message from President Ali Abdullah Saleh to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Jackson formally enters U.S. race

RALEIGH (AP) — Jesse Jackson, the fiery preacher who lit up the 1984 campaign with extraordinary eloquence, formally entered the race for the 1988 Democratic presidential nomination Saturday as a veteran candidate polished by adversity. The Rev. Jackson, once the outsider running against the party and the system, is now the leader in the national polls.

Israeli troops shoot and wound 15 Arabs in Gaza

OCCUPIED GAZA (R) — Israeli troops shot and wounded at least 15 people in the occupied Gaza Strip on Saturday when protests erupted over the killing this week of four Palestinians. Palestinian sources said.

An Israeli military spokesman in Tel Aviv said there were several outbreaks of violence when stones were thrown at troops, but he knew of fewer than 10 injuries.

The most serious clash flared at the Al Azhar Islamic University in Gaza City, when troops opened fire on student demonstrators who stoned them from inside the campus.

Palestinian eyewitnesses said four students, including one woman, were taken to hospital with gunshot wounds. Israeli military sources confirmed that at least three Palestinians were shot and injured in the incident.

Israeli warplanes bomb Bekaa village

Amal and PLO battle near Sidon

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Israeli warplanes bombed Palestinian bases near the Syrian-Lebanese border on Saturday while Palestinian fighters and Amal militia fought across strategic hilltops in South Lebanon.

Four Israeli jets dropped more than 20 bombs on Palestinian targets in the rugged, mountainous area of Yanta, five kilometres from the Syrian border in east Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, police said.

Witnesses quoted by Reuters said Syrian troops and Palestinian fighters sealed off all roads to the area after the five-minute raid, barring reporters from the scene.

Bases in the area are manned by dissident fighters of the Fateh-Uprising faction, a Syrian-backed group at odds with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat.

Thick palls of smoke billowed from a hill on Yanta's western edge shortly after the air attack, AP quoted a reporter as saying in a telephone dispatch from the area.

Later Saturday, Palestinian sources said the raiding Israeli warplanes struck just 500 metres from a big parade of Palestinian fighters and officials.

"They barely missed the graduation ceremony of more than 300 fighters. There were many PFLP officials there as well," one source told Reuters.

One fighter was wounded in the raid, he said, adding: "had they scored hits on the gathering, we would have had a massacre on our hands."

Witnesses said the Israeli warplanes destroyed a one-storey house used by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and an ammunition dump.

It was the 22nd Israeli raid on Lebanon this year. Most of the

University spokesman Abdul Halim Asghar said altogether 13 students were wounded by gunfire. Several were treated on campus because they could not be evacuated while troops surrounded the university. About 3,000 students took part in the protests.

An Israeli commander declared areas around the university a "closed military zone" and ordered out photographers.

Doctors at Gaza's Shifa Hospital said they had admitted seven people with gunshot wounds, including a 10-year-old girl in critical condition after being shot in the abdomen.

Eyewitnesses said Israeli troops fired in the air inside the hospital compound to disperse relatives and friends of the wounded. The girl was one of three peo-

ple shot when soldiers dispersed demonstrators in the Shazaiye district, where four Palestinians and an Israeli undercover security agent were killed in a gunbattle last Tuesday.

Elsewhere, two Palestinians were shot and wounded just north of the Gaza Strip early on Saturday when they allegedly tried to drive through an army roadblock, military sources said.

Demonstrations were also reported in several parts of Gaza City, where most shops were closed in a protest strike against Tuesday's killings, at the Al Bureij refugee camp and in the towns of Khan Younes and Rafah, south of Gaza.

Rocks and burned tyres littered Gaza's main Omar Al Mukhtar street and Israeli soldiers used crowbars to force open some stores, witnesses said.

Raimond in Damascus

DAMASCUS (AP) — French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond arrived Saturday for talks with Syrian officials on the Iran-Iraq war, the Middle East situation and the plight of Lebanese hostages held in Lebanon by militants, diplomatic sources said.

He was greeted at Damascus airport by Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Al Sharaa.

In an arrival statement, Mr. Raimond told reporters: "I am very happy to visit Syria, a visit I wanted to make since our government was formed."

"I will explain French policies and I will listen with great interest to what they will tell me about their policy in the Middle East, especially that Syria has a leading role in this area," he said.

French diplomatic sources, speaking on condition they would not be identified, said Mr. Raimond was to hold talks with President Hafez Al Assad, Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam and Mr. Sharaa.

They said among the topics he will discuss was French economic aid to Syria and ways to allow Syria to settle a debt of about 300 million French francs (\$50 million) to French companies. He also will discuss France's deteriorating relations with Iran, which is backed by Syria, and the Gulf war.

The sources added that Mr. Raimond would seek information on the six hostages held in Lebanon. They are among 23 foreigners held by various pro-Iranian groups whose demands range from the release of jailed comrades to changes in the West's policies towards Iran.

Syria, which has more than 25,000 soldiers in east and north Lebanon as well as in west Beirut, has been trying to secure the release of the hostages.

The visit was seen as an effort to show a balanced French foreign policy three weeks before French Premier Jacques Chirac's planned visit to Israel.



His Majesty King Hussein visits the Public Security Department on Saturday (Petra photo)

King visits PSD and pledges continued backing

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein said Saturday that stability and security remain the basic factors in any country seeking social and economic development and prosperity.

King Hussein said that he was keen on ensuring security of all citizens to help them shoulder their responsibilities in building for future generations and defending the homeland.

The King was speaking during a visit to the Public Security Department (PSD) where he met with PSD Director General Lieutenant-General Abdul Hadi Al Majali and other senior officers.

The King voiced his appreciation of the PSD officers for their

efforts and their responsibilities in guaranteeing the security of the country thus contributing towards the Kingdom's progress. He said that the government would continue to strive to make available all the necessary requirements to help the PSD shoulder its responsibility.

LT-Gen. Majali expressed the department's appreciation of the King for his continued support. He also briefed the King on PSD programmes.

The King was accompanied on the visit by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Finance Minister Hanna Odeh, Minister of Interior Rajai Dajani and Minister of Communications Muhieddin Al Hussein.

Iran formally protests to U.S. over helicopter strike on boats

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iran formally protested to the United States about a U.S. helicopter attack on Iranian boats in the Gulf, saying it reserved the right to retaliate and demanded the return of detained Iranian sailors. Tehran Radio reported on Saturday.

The radio said the Swiss ambassador in Tehran was summoned to the Foreign Ministry and handed a strongly-worded note. Switzerland represents U.S. interests in Iran.

The state-run radio said the note handed to Ambassador Heinrich Reiman branded Thursday's U.S. action in which three speedboats manned by Revolutionary Guards were sunk as "provocative and war-mongering."

The radio said the note reiterated Iran's warning that it reserves the right to "respond to such aggressive acts."

The note also stressed that Iran holds the U.S. administration responsible for the safety of Iranian crewmen "taken hostage by American forces and demanded their immediate repatriation."

U.S. officials said six Iranians were rescued after the attack in the northern part of the Gulf.

They said two later died of wounds.

Iran said Friday that there were 12 Revolutionary Guards aboard the speedboats. There was no word of the six men missing.

The radio said the note charged that the U.S. attack, the second such action against Iranian vessels in three weeks, violated "all international laws and indicates Washington's evil intentions of starting a full-scale war in the Persian Gulf."

The Swiss embassy in Tehran has looked after U.S. interests in the northern part of the Gulf.

Fayez reelected House speaker

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Akef Al Fayez was reelected speaker of the Lower House of Parliament on Saturday with an expected sweeping 47-9 vote over last-minute contender Mohammad Al Haj Abdullah.

Mr. Fayez secured his fifth consecutive term as speaker for the chamber with votes from three-fourth of the 57 deputies present during the election process which followed Parliament's official reconvening Saturday morning.

One blank ballot was cast during the secret voting process. Deputies Fouad Farraj (Jerusalem), Mr. Abdullah Kleib Al Shraideh (Irbid) and Khaled Al Fayyad (Tulkarm) did not attend the election process.

Although Deputy Haj Abdullah was reported to have withdrawn his nomination from the race on Tuesday morning, leaving Mr. Fayez as the sole candidate, his nomination at the outset of the session did not take the majority of lawmakers by surprise.

In fact, a number of parliamentarians, officials and observers expected a last-minute entrant whose nomination would be



Akef Al Fayez

supported by deputies who oppose Mr. Fayez's reelection. Mr. Fayez has been serving as House speaker since parliamentary life was restored in Jordan in 1984.

Mr. Fayez's opponents, who include moderates, political activists and several deputies who were elected on religious platforms, have criticised the speaker mainly for his policy of handling the House sessions and for his apparent reluctance to take a firm stand over controversial issues.

Those who supported Mr. Haj

(Continued on page 3)

U.N. drafting new guidelines for Perez de Cuellar over Gulf effort

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — The five permanent members of the Security Council have agreed on negotiating instructions for the U.N. secretary-general that fall short of Britain's proposal to link a ceasefire with troop withdrawal in the Iran-Iraq war, a source said.

The guidelines put together on Friday make only general statements reaffirming the need to end the 7-year-old war and that a Security Council resolution demanding a ceasefire should be implemented rapidly, said the source, quoted by AP. The instructions also call on U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to "develop machinery

to implement all aspects of the resolution."

The source, who is close to the council's deliberations and spoke on the condition of anonymity, said the last point appeared designed to give Mr. Perez de Cuellar more flexibility in his negotiations with Iranian and Iraqi officials.

The instructions, presented to Mr. Perez de Cuellar on Friday, still need the approval of the council's 10 non-permanent members: Argentina, Bulgaria, Congo, Ghana, Italy, Japan, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, West Germany and Zambia. The full 15-nation council is expected to meet next week.

The five permanent members — the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France — had been negotiating over the instructions all week.

Other sources had said Britain, to appeal to Iraq, wanted the council to reaffirm that a troop withdrawal must be coordinated with a ceasefire.

In a unanimous resolution on July 20, the council demanded an immediate ceasefire and withdrawal of troops to international boundaries. Resolution 598 also provided for an inquiry into the genesis of the war, for which each side has blamed the other.

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Iraqis hit Iran-run tanker and oil centres

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq said Saturday its warplanes blasted a ship in the Gulf and three oil centres on the Iranian mainland in four bombing sorties.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said the warplanes scored "an accurate and effective hit on a large naval target off the Iranian coast at 9.50 a.m. (0650 GMT)."

Regional shipping sources quoted by Reuters said contact was lost with the 32,220-tonne Liberian-flag Mykonos, operating off Iran, at about the time the jets struck in the first Iraqi raid for three days.

An Iraqi high command war bulletin said the Bed Boland oil complex, Ahvaz oilfields and Taqi Feni pumping station, all in southwest Iran, were also attacked and set ablaze.

Iran said several workers were killed and about 50 were injured in the Iraqi raids on the mainland.

More than 20 vessels have been attacked in the Gulf in the past two weeks, most of them by Iraq, and Saturday's raid again triggered fears that Iran would retaliate against ships bound for Gulf Arab ports.

Shipping in the waterway was already on high alert for a threatened Iranian response to a U.S. helicopter attack on Iranian gunboats on Thursday night.

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Iranian speedboats deadly for shipping in Gulf

BAHRAIN (R) — Iran deploys sleek Swedish speedboats, designed for pleasure-lovers, to deliver deadly blows to shipping targets in the Gulf.

Run by dedicated Revolutionary Guards and operating from island specks, Iran's low-technology flotilla has emerged as a prime threat to the western high technology afloat in the waterway.

The nifty speedboats, buzzing like mosquitoes around the lumbering tankers, cargo ships and warships, have brought the United States to the brink of war with Iran.

U.S. helicopters attacked four Iranian boats which it said opened fire on them on Thursday night, sank one of them and damaged two others.

Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati said the Americans fired first and that U.S. claims and fangs were now bared in the Gulf, pushing Iran towards open war.

The danger from Iran's latter-day revolutionary buccaners has long been predicted by western military analysts. Yet, as with the threat from vintage mines, military planners have seemed singularly ineffective in preparing to counter it.

Iran's speedboats have a proven ability to rattle nerves from the Pentagon to Riyadh and down to the engine rooms of tramp steamers plying the Gulf.

"They could have been only 15 to 20 metres away ... you feel completely helpless and cannot do anything. You have to take what they give you," said a Norwegian captain whose tanker was blasted by three speedboats last May.

An unannounced exercise, codenamed Freedom Island, held by a flotilla of little boats last weekend, put Saudi Arabia onto high alert and sent the American Middle East force command ship Lasalle racing up the Gulf to investigate.

A laconic Iranian naval commander said the exercise was "to test our readiness and assess the enemy's."

The boats mustered off Farsi Island, an inhospitable sand-bar 60 miles south of Iran's main Kharg oil terminal. Farsi was used as an auxiliary terminal for Kharg and is an important Iranian radar outpost which Iraq has attacked many times.

It is also a base from which revolutionary guards prowl Gulf waters by night ready to fire canons of rocket-propelled grenades and machinegun bullets at the unwary.

The guards have virtually taken over responsibility from the Iranian Navy for lightning sea attacks against Iraq's friends and suppliers.

U.S. complains to Bonn over new Iranian envoy

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The United States has complained to West Germany about accepting Iran's ambassador-designate to Bonn, claiming he participated in holding U.S. diplomats hostage in Tehran in 1979, U.S. officials said.

The officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Friday West Germany granted approval for Iran to send Mr. Mehdi Ahari Mostafavi as Iranian envoy.

The United States contends Mr. Mostafavi was associated with the Revolutionary Guards who surrounded the U.S. embassy in Tehran while the hostages were held for 444 days until their release in January 1981.

The United States learned of the appointment after West Germany agreed in August to accept the Iranian ambassador, the officials said.

Under international custom, host countries have the right to accept or turn away proposed ambassadors and are given the names in private before the appointments are made public.

The officials said the United States complained to West German officials after the Iranian envoy was accepted by the Bonn government.

Secretary of State George Shultz was said to have repeated the concern on Thursday during a meeting with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Mr. Genscher's reaction was not known.

"This guy was ambassador to Austria, and the Americans raised no objections then," said an official German source. "We had no proof whatsoever (of his involvement when he came to Bonn was approved), and if the American side comes out with it now, it's far too late."

For years — even before the current outbreak of fighting in the Gulf — the United States has been urging its allies to take the toughest line possible with Iran.

The Western Europeans have issued statements supporting the U.S. position, and some have sent military forces to the region to back the American effort there. Most of the countries, however, have maintained diplomatic ties with Iran.

The United States and West Germany were involved in a "terrorism-related" controversy earlier this year, when Mohammed Ali Hamadi, suspected of involvement in the hijacking of a TWA jet in Beirut in 1985 was arrested in Frankfurt.

The United States urged West Germany to turn Hamadi over for prosecution in the United States, where he was wanted for the hijacking and the murder of a passenger on the jet.

West German officials said the government had agreed in August to accept Mr. Mostafavi as ambassador. They added that the Iranian envoy had already arrived in Bonn.

The officials said Mr. Mostafavi had not yet presented his credentials to the West German president, Richard von Weizsäcker, and it is not certain when the ceremony is slated to take place.

The presenting of credentials is the last step in the process of appointing a new ambassador, the sources added.

In Washington, U.S. officials said they learned of Mr. Mostafavi's appointment only after the West German government had agreed to accept him.

Pentagon says Iran may have Stingers

By Norman Black
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Iran appears to have obtained some U.S.-made Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, a development that could pose a serious new threat to U.S. forces in the Gulf, the Pentagon said Friday.

Elaborating on earlier remarks by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, the Pentagon said that two small Iranian boats captured after a battle Thursday night contained "equipment ... believed associated with the U.S. Stinger system."

The equipment consisted of "batteries and packing material" and no missiles were found, the statement added.

"We do not know how the Iranians came into possession of this material," the statement said. "We are investigating."

The Stinger is the U.S. army's most potent portable anti-aircraft missile. It has never been sold to Iran.

Mr. Weinberger, during an appearance Friday morning at a U.S. Information Agency conference, described Iran's small gunboats for the first time as capable of carrying machine guns "and sometimes Stinger equipment."

Until late Friday, however, it was unclear whether Mr. Weinberger was referring to the U.S.-made Stinger or to a similar weapon made by another country.

Pentagon sources, who demanded anonymity, said the presence of Stingers in the Iranian arsenal "could cause us real problems."

"If they have them and they know how to use them, our helicopters would face a serious threat," said one official.

The shoulder-fired, heat-seeking Stinger was introduced to U.S. forces in 1981. The Pentagon has taken extraordinary precautions to keep them from falling into unfriendly hands.

The missile has been provided only to two friendly resistance movements — those in Afghanistan and Angola — and even then only within the past year or so.

The missile has been credited with sharply bolstering the effectiveness of the Afghan resistance against Soviet aircraft.

There have been persistent reports — never confirmed by the U.S. government — that some Stingers destined for the Mujahedeen resistance in Afghanistan went astray during shipment through Pakistan.

Most of the seven Mujahedeen resistance groups have friendly relations with Iran and one of the groups is known to have received military aid from Tehran.

But the Pentagon sources stressed Friday that there was no evidence at this point to suggest Iran could have obtained Stingers from the Afghans.

Political crisis threatens Turkish general elections

By John Owen-Davies
Reuters

ANKARA — A surprise constitutional court ruling in Turkey has thrown into doubt plans for general elections next month and stirred a fresh political crisis.

The court, whose findings are final, on Friday annulled a crucial clause in the election law passed by parliament last month to pave the way for an early poll on November 1.

The clause said candidates should be chosen by executive boards of individual parties, not by primary elections.

Political sources say reverting to primaries now would be divisive and delay the election by at least a month.

All parties submitted candidate lists for official vetting a week ago.

Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, accusing the major opposition party of duplicity and playing "Byzantine games" by going to the court, was adamant that the election would go ahead as planned.

The Social Democrat and Populist Party (SDDP), in turn, had accused Mr. Ozal of high-handedness and of flouting the constitution introduced by a referendum under military rule in 1982.

Political sources said it was too early to say whether the election would be postponed but that it would be difficult to circumvent the court's ruling.

Vanunu awarded 'alternative Nobel'

STOCKHOLM (R) — Mordechai Vanunu, on trial in Israel on charges of giving away his country's nuclear secrets, has been awarded the Right Livelihood Award, dubbed the "alternative Nobel Prize."

The ecology-oriented Right Livelihood Society, based on Britain's Isle of Man but with a staff in Stockholm, awards the prizes for "practical and exemplary solutions to real problems of today."

Vanunu, a former technician at Israel's top-secret Dimona nuclear plant, disappeared in London on September 30 last year after telling the London Sunday Times newspaper that Dimona was an atom-bomb factory.

He reappeared under arrest in Israel, and his family and lawyers said he was kidnapped by Israeli agents to face the spying charges.

In its award citation, the Right Livelihood Society said Vanunu had won the prize "for his great courage in placing loyalty to humanity first, despite great personal risks."

Israel refuses to confirm or deny it has nuclear weapons, saying only that it will not be the first to introduce them to the Middle East.

Vanunu shares the \$100,000 prize with three others. Francis Moore-Lappe, founder of the San Francisco-based Institute for Food and Development, won his share for studies into world food shortages.

President Kyprianou proposes demilitarisation of Cyprus

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — President Spyros Kyprianou has proposed the complete demilitarisation of the island of Cyprus, the withdrawal of 100,000 Turks and deployment of a United Nations force.

In an address to the General Assembly, he said the number of Turkish troops occupying the northern part of Cyprus since 1974 had risen to 35,000. He estimated the number of "colonist settlers" from Turkey at around 65,000.

Turkey's U.N. delegation was absent from the assembly hall during Mr. Kyprianou's address.

"Turkey is a strong power and Cyprus is a very small and weak country," he said. "The geographic proximity is such that it means that Cyprus will always live in conditions of danger."

But, at a meeting on Thursday with Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, he said he renewed an offer to "dismantle our own defences and dissolve our own national guard if all Turkish troops and other personnel including the settlers from Turkey were to withdraw from Cyprus."

President Kyprianou said his proposal also called for establishment of an international peace force under U.N. auspices and the dissolution of what he called the Turkish Cypriot Army.

This force was set up by the breakaway Turkish Cypriot government proclaimed in November 1983 but recognised only by Turkey.

"In fact, my proposal means the total demilitarisation of the Republic of Cyprus with the exception of the international peace force envisaged in my proposal and a reasonably small local police force," the president stated.

U.N. efforts to reunite the virtually partitioned island ground to a halt last year when Mr. Perez de Cuellar submitted proposals for a federal system of government.

While the Turkish Cypriots accepted the U.N. draft, the Greek Cypriots said agreement must first be reached on the withdrawal of Turkish troops and settlers and related issues.

President Kyprianou proposes demilitarisation of Cyprus

Mr. Kyprianou told the assembly he had again asked the secretary general to demand that Turkey handover the abandoned city of Varosha to the United Nations "for resettlement by its rightful inhabitants" in accordance with a Security Council decision.

He also made a renewed call for the convening of an international conference on the Cyprus issue, adding: "We mean in essence a conference of the members of the Security Council for the purpose of promoting the implementation of their own resolutions."

"It is high time that Turkey is made to understand and realise the nature of the Security Council resolutions," President Kyprianou told the General Assembly.

"It is high time that Turkey is made to feel the necessity to abide by the rule of international law."

"No one should underestimate the potential danger involved in the perpetuation of the current situation and should not be misled by the fact that there has been no bloodshed for some time," he said.

Iran executes two for murder

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Two Iranian men were executed at daybreak Saturday for murder and for collaborating with Mehdi Hashemi, a powerful clergyman who was executed two weeks ago amid a power struggle within Iran's hierarchy.

State-run Tehran Radio said the two men, Reza Moradi and Fathollah Mohammed Kazemzade, were shot at Evin, Tehran's maximum security prison.

The broadcast, monitored in Nicosia, did not elaborate on their trial but said they were "collaborators of Mehdi Hashemi" and that they were convicted by an Islamic court of murdering a man named Abbasgholi Heshmati and his two sons, Saeed and Hamayoun.

It did not offer any details on the murdered men.

Hashemi was executed Sept. 28. He had been facing a long list of charges, but was finally convicted in August of "corruption on earth," the most serious crime under Islamic Sharia, or Islamic law.

Hashemi and aides, whose names at the time were not disclosed, had been arrested in October, 1986, on the orders of Iran's parliament speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani.

U.S. Senate keeps alive law restricting Gulf policies

By Tim Ahern
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Senate has kept alive efforts to invoke a U.S. law restricting the president's right to commit armed forces abroad, posing possible limits to President Ronald Reagan's Gulf policies.

But Reagan complained Friday that Congress shouldn't interfere, saying: "You can't have 535 secretaries of state."

The movement came as the Democratic-controlled Congress, acting a day after the latest U.S.-Iran military clash in the Gulf, tried once again to decide its role in the U.S. military's escort of oil tankers in the war-torn waterway.

The Senate voted 52-37 against tabling, and thus killing, a resolution that would have started the process of invoking the War Powers Act, a 1973 law that grew out of the nation's experiences in the Vietnam War.

The vote left the matter undecided. The resolution invoking the act was still alive, but it faced the threat of a Republican stalling tactic that could indefinitely delay a final vote.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd said attempts were under way to work out a compromise.

Later Friday, Mr. Byrd introduced a compromise proposal which he said is supported by Republicans, including Senator John Warner, a leading Senate supporter of the Reagan administration's refusal to invoke the act.

No vote on the proposal will occur before next week.

The Byrd proposal would require a report from President Reagan within 60 days after the law takes effect, answering a variety of questions about his Gulf policy. Within 30 days after that, Congress would be required to

act on some type of resolution about that policy.

Mr. Reagan and other officials of his administration contend that the act does not apply to U.S. policy in the Gulf and that the U.S. constitution gives the executive branch, not Congress, the power to make foreign policy.

"You can't have 535 secretaries of state," Reagan said in an interview with Cable News Network, referring to the membership of the House of Representatives and Senate.

If a president needed congressional approval to act, he said, "what confidence would the world have in you?"

The War Powers Act requires a report from the White House within 48 hours after U.S. troops are sent to areas of "imminent danger." The personnel have to be removed within 60 days after that unless Congress votes to permit them to remain.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 73111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 Koran
15:35 Programme Review
15:45 Children's programmes
16:15 Dennis the Menace
16:40 Punky Brewster
17:30 Emergency Room
18:15 Local Agricultural programme
18:45 Soccer
19:15 Local programme
19:50 Programme review
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic series
21:30 T.V. Magazine (local)
22:30 Programme on Arabic
23:00 News Summary
23:10 Programme contd

PROGRAMME TWO

17:15 Des chiffres et des lettres
18:00 Rue Carrot
18:30 L'Ecole des Fars
19:00 News in French
19:15 French varieties
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 Varieties
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Charles in Charge (comedy)
21:10 The Story of Fashion
22:00 News in English
22:30 The Love Boat
23:10 Equaliser

RADIO JORDAN

NSS kHz, AM & 99 MHz FM & 99.5 MHz, SW

Tel. 73111-19

07:00

07:30 Light Music
08:00 News
08:00 Morning Show
11:05 In Concert
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Talk
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session contd
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 News
14:30 Science Report
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Science Report
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Listener's Choice
19:00 News
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show continued
21:25 News Summary

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* A painting exhibition by Bassam Mafadiat at the Housing Bank Gallery (until Oct. 17).

* A painting exhibition by Youssef Hussein at the British Council (until Oct. 11).

* An art exhibition on Jerusalem at the University of Jordan.

* A painting exhibition on the occasion of the "International Year of Shelter for the Homeless" at the Housing Bank Centre (until Oct. 12).

CONCERT

* The Scottish Capers folk group will present its performance tonight at 8:00 p.m. at the Amman Baccalaureate School.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre ... Tel. 6610267

American Centre ... 644371

British Council ... 641520

French Cultural Centre ... 637009

Goeche Institute ... 641993

Soviet Cultural Centre ... 644303

Spanish Cultural Centre ... 620409

Turkish Cultural Centre ... 639777

Haya Arts Centre ... 661915

Husseini Youth City ... 6671816

Y.W.C.A. ... 641793

Y.W.M.C.A. ... 664251

Amman Library ... 637111

Univ. of Jordan Library ... 843555

MUSEUMS

"Children's Heritage and Science Museum." Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday.

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the anti-

quities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Mariyeh Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664340.

SERVICE CLUBS

The Amman Lions Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Regency Palace hotel, 7:30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphian Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.

Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club. Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 816534, 817534.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman. Tel. 624590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Lubweidh. Tel. 637440.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh. Tel. 717151.

Amman International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, Tel. 675354.

Evangelical Lutheran Church (Church of the Good Shepherd) Amman, Arabie. Service: Sunday 7 p.m. Rev. N. Smir 811295.

Rainbow Congregation (meets at the Good Shepherd's Church) Tel. 625383.

Interdenominational-cum-English Service: Saturday 6:30 p.m. tel. 822605, Rev. Veli.

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport. Tel. (06) 532055, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS JORDANIAN (RJ) FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

10:15 Amman (RJ)
10:15 Cairo (RJ)
10:30 Kuwait (RJ)
10:40 Jeddah (RJ)
10:55 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
11:20 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
11:25 London (RJ)
11:30 Cairo, Amman (RJ)
11:35 Frankfurt (RJ)
11:50 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
11:55 Brussels, Geneva
11:55 Paris (RJ)
12:00 Madrid, Rome (RJ)
06:55 Baghdad (RJ)

OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

09:55 Berlin, Larnaca (IF)
11:40 Damascus (AZ)
12:45 Kuwait (LM)
13:00 Baghdad (IA)
13:20 Cairo (MS)
13:30 Jeddah (SV)
13:40 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
14:35 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Doha (GF)
14:50 Kuwait (KU)
15:30 Dubai (EK)
17:35 Athens (OA)
19:10 Frankfurt (LH)
06:45 London, Cairo (BA)

DEPARTURES JORDANIAN (RJ) FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

08:00 Amman (RJ)
08:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
12:30 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
12:40 Cairo (RJ)
12:45 Kuwait, Doha (RJ)
12:45 Dubai, Muscat (RJ)
12:55 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
12:55 Baghdad (RJ)
13:00 Larnaca (RJ)
13:15 Cairo (RJ)
13:15 Damascus (RJ)
13:30 Kuala Lumpur, Singapore (RJ)
13:40 Bangkok (RJ)

OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

07:20 Frankfurt (LH)
09:00 Damascus, Paris (AF)
09:30 Beirut (ME)
10:30 Rome (AZ)
11:20 Larnaca, Berlin (IF)
12:30 Rome (AZ)
14:00 Baghdad (IA)
14:30 Tripoli (LN)
14:55 Cairo (MS)
15:00 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (GF)
15:35 Jeddah (SV)
15:35 Kuwait (KU)
16:30 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
18:20 Athens (OA)
20:00 Santa's (LH)

PRAYER TIMES

05:20 Fajr
06:30 Sunrise/Dhuhr
12:23 Dhuhr
15:37 Asr
18:06 Maghreb
19:25 Isha

King honours Sheila Johnson

By a Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein has conferred the Order of Al Nahda Grade III upon Mrs. Sheila Johnson in recognition of her work in developing music education in Jordan.

Mrs. Johnson was instrumental in the establishment of the National Music Conservatory, which has an enrollment of over 80 students who are learning to play string, woodwind and brass instruments.

Mrs. Johnson first came to Jordan to conduct her students' orchestra the "Young Strings in Action" in their concerts at the 1983 Jerash Festival. Her Majesty

Queen Noor invited Mrs. Johnson to return to Jordan to help develop a music conservatory for Jordanian children under the auspices of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation.

The conservatory was officially opened on October 3, 1986 at a gala concert at the Royal Cultural Centre.

Mrs. Johnson is a Washington-based violin teacher and consultant to the music publishers "Boosey and Hawkes." She has set up a number of Rolland Violin Programmes throughout the U.S. and England, and is currently establishing a similar programme in Jamaica.

Jordanian-Kuwaiti team open talks to implement agreement on trade

AMMAN (J.T.) — A joint Jordanian-Kuwaiti committee on economic and technical cooperation opened a meeting in Amman Saturday to take steps for the implementation of a bilateral agreement signed by the two countries in Amman last May.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Industry and Trade, where the meeting is being held, said that the two sides would prepare lists of industrial products which they manufacture so that either country can export to the other and enjoy a progressive reduction on customs duty at the rate of 20 per cent annually.

In five years' time, these products will be exchanged without any customs duty at all, the spokesman said.

The Kuwaiti side is led by Mr. Rasheed Al Mujren, under secretary of the Ministry of Trade, who arrived in Amman Friday for the meeting while the Jordanian side is headed by the under secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Mr. Mohammad Al Saqaf.

The agreement provides for diversifying and increasing the volume of trade between Jordan and Kuwait and the removal of all obstacles to trade, including the exemption from customs duty of agricultural and industrial products from either country.

The two sides agreed to encourage the organisation of trade

fairs to promote the marketing of products from Kuwait and Jordan in either country, to exchange visits by official and unofficial delegations and to provide each other with expertise and information related to the promotion of trade.

The agreement has provisions that prohibit nationalisation of each other's property, unless for higher national interest, but with fair compensation. It also provides for facilities in the field of land, sea and air transport for promoting of communications and for the exchange of manpower between Jordan and Kuwait.

Meanwhile, a delegation of Kuwaiti businessmen who had been visiting Jordan and touring the port installations in Aqaba left for home Saturday.

During the visit, the delegation members had a meeting with Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Muasher and other officials and discussed areas where Jordan and Kuwait could launch joint economic ventures, especially in tourism and agriculture.

The visit and the discussion were in implementation of a two-day conference held in Kuwait last April on promoting investments in Jordan. The conference's final communiqué said that Kuwaiti investors and businessmen expressed desire to invest capital in different Jordanian projects.

German troupe entertains SOS village children

AMMAN (J.T.) — The West German folkloric troupe "Die Isertaler Blasmusik" Saturday visited the SOS Children Village at Tariq and presented a performance for the benefit of the orphaned children there.

The children themselves also presented national dances and songs in the presence of the village director, board members and representatives of the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel which organised the performance.

The West German troupe's performance was part of the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel's contribution to the Kingdom's celebrations of Arab Child Day and a form of charity for the less fortunate children.

On Thursday, the German troupe held a march in Amman and called at the Greater Amman Municipality where they handed Mayor Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabdeh a letter of friendship and a golden key from the Mayor of the West German city of Munich.

The troupe, which performed in Jordan and held a similar march last October attracted a huge crowd of adults and schoolchildren who joined in the march.

An SOS spokesman said that the organisers of the festival distributed sweets and gifts to the children who are being housed and cared for at the SOS village.

The German troupe has been maintaining visits to Jordan for performances since 1982.

Fayez reelected

(Continued from page 1)

Abdullah's candidacy apparently knew he stood no chance against Mr. Fayez, who, according to parliamentarians and officials, remains the most capable person to steer the House.

"We nominated Mr. Haj Abdullah just to reinforce the principle of democracy in the House elections and to prove that deputies still have the right to self-expression," said one of the lawmakers who spoke to the Jordan Times on condition of anonymity.

Saturday's election process, according to observers, showed that Mr. Fayez's popularity had neither increased nor decreased in comparison with the results of the two previous elections.

In 1986, Mr. Fayez won with a majority of 47-13 vote victory over Deputy Leith Shbeilat, who made an impromptu nomination at the beginning of the election process.

In 1985, Mr. Fayez won with a majority of 42 votes out of 55. Thirteen deputies abstained in the elections in which Mr. Fayez was the only contender.

"The 13 absentees from the 1985 elections gave their vote to Mr. Shbeilat last year. And this year, eight from the 13 who would not have voted for Mr. Fayez any way, gave their support to Deputy Haj Abdullah," commented a seasoned lawmaker.

Hebron Deputy Ismail Hijazi, one of the oldest members of the House, presided before the election process in line with the House tradition.

Deputies Farah Abu Jaber (Amman), Abdul Baqi Gammo (Zarqa) and Wahid Jaabari (Heb-

ron) supervised the secret balloting process.

After the formal announcement of the election result by Mr. Hijazi, Mr. Fayez occupied the speaker's seat and wielded the bell.

"I thank you for granting me your trust for a fifth term as speaker of your House. I also thank those of you who withheld their vote of confidence," said Mr. Fayez.

The House decided to hold the election of two deputies to Mr. Fayez and two assistant speakers in its forthcoming session on Monday. During Monday's meeting, the House will also elect its permanent financial, legal, administrative and foreign affairs committees.

The Upper House of Parliament (Senate) also held its first ordinary session after Parliament's official inauguration on Saturday and formed a three-member committee to draft the Senate's reply to His Majesty King Hussein's speech from the Throne.

The five-minute session, which was chaired by Senate Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, nominated Senators Khalil Al Salem, Juma'a Hammad and Akram Zwaiter to draft the Senate's reply.

The Lower House of Parliament also formed a six-member committee to make the chamber's reply to the speech from the Throne.

The committee includes Deputies Rizk Al Bataynen, Abdul Baqi Gammo, Salman Al Qudah, Khalid Al Fayyad, Mohammad Salem Al Thuweib, and Jamal Obaidat.

Both Houses will present their replies to the King's speech before next Saturday.



Her Majesty Queen Zein, the Queen Mother, Saturday examines an item on display at a charity bazaar organised by Arab and foreign diplomatic missions at the Al Hussein Youth City.

Queen Mother opens charity bazaar

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Zein, the Queen Mother, Saturday opened a charity bazaar organised by Arab and foreign diplomatic missions in Amman.

Queen Zein, who is honorary chairwoman of the Mabarrat Umm Al Hussein, (Umm Al Hussein Orphanage), toured the different sections of the bazaar

which was set up at the Al Hussein Youth City.

On display were embroideries, traditional crafts, local foods, as well as traditional costumes, artificial flowers, brassware, silverware, leather products, scents and ceramic works.

Towards the end of the day-

long event, there was a lottery the proceeds of which will benefit the orphanage's activities.

The opening ceremony was attended by Her Royal Highness Princess Basma, Sharifa Fatima Nasser, the orphanage's principal, and an audience of invited guests.

Arab delegates visit pilot energy project

AMMAN (J.T.) — Arab delegates who took part in a four-day seminar on energy in rural regions Saturday visited a pilot project for generating electricity through wind and solar power in a rural district of Jordan.

The delegates, accompanied by officials from the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) which is implementing the project, called at Jurf Al Darawish (a village located in a desert region midway between Amman and Aqaba), where the RSS has been experimenting with generating electricity through wind and solar power.

The project's director, Dr. Mohammad Amr, outlined the different aspects of the project and said that solar cells and wind power have been generating 55 kilowatts of electric current for use at the village's homes and in

pumping underground water for agriculture.

Dr. Rizek Taani, director of wind power at the RSS, said that the wind converters and solar cells are both useful for the project, but that the wind converters can produce electricity at a cheaper cost and can pump water from greater depths underground.

According to Dr. Taani, Jurf Al Darawish was chosen as a result of a survey that was conducted to select the most ideal village to be developed through this pilot project. It is a remote village which cannot be supplied by electric power from the national grid and therefore the project is most beneficial for local population, Dr. Taani noted.

The RSS Acting Director Marwan Mahmoud explained to the visitors the RSS's activities and

programmes in solar and wind power since 1973.

The aim of these programmes, he said, is not for a purely scientific research as such but rather to find means of benefiting remote regions of Jordan, Dr. Mahmoud noted.

The RSS has already set up a model farm, planted trees, laid down pipes and provided all the other requirements for the project which will be fully operational in the coming year. The project is being supported financially by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, the Jordan Electricity Authority, the Water Authority of Jordan, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Arab Gulf Programme for the United Nations Development Organisation (AGFUND).

Ministry completes school project

MAAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Education Saturday took delivery of a school building at Marjha in the Maan district. The school was built at a cost of JD 1.532 million.

The school, built within the ministry's fifth educational project, provides for classrooms, three workshops, a sports hall, a

library, a laboratory, administrative quarters and a living quarter for boarders in addition to playgrounds for the students.

The school, considered one of the main projects by the ministry in the Maan district, will serve the students of Marjha, Shwimeh, Tashan, Qarin, Naqaba, and Abul Lisen, all in the semi desert

regions around Maan in southern Jordan.

At the same time, the Ministry of Education said it took delivery of housing units for men and women teachers who will be teaching at remote schools in Husseinieh Fardakh, Petra, Dalagha, Imdeidh. The housing project, it said, cost JD 32,000.

Delegation to negotiate loans at World Bank

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Ministry of Education will go to Washington, D.C. for negotiations with the World Bank on a loan to finance the seventh education programme carried out by the ministry, according to a Cabinet decision.

The announcement on Thursday said that the programme entails building 58 elementary and

preparatory schools that can seat 65,400 male and female students — a project which will cost JD 38 million. Work on the project, once the loan has been secured, will begin early next year, the announcement noted.

It said that the programme also entails maintenance of different schools in the country, establishing a training programme for

government teachers in the elementary and preparatory schools, and providing educational aids at schools and vocational centres.

The delegation will be held by Dr. Ziyad Fariz, secretary-general of the Ministry of Planning and will include two representatives from the Ministry of Education.

Amman remembers Naji Al Ali

By Sana Atiyeh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Persisting allegations that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was "involved" in the murder of Palestinian cartoonist Naji Al Ali Adhami have prompted several people to call on the PLO to launch an investigation into the murder and make the findings public.

A leading voice in this campaign is Dr. As'ad Abdul Rahman, director of the Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation. At a function held Friday evening to mark the 40th day after the death of Mr. Adhami, who was gunned down in London on July 22 and died in a London hospital on Aug. 29, Dr. Abdul Rahman demanded: "The PLO should form an investigative committee in order to find the murderer of Naji to clear the false rumours that the PLO had killed him."

"The head of the murderer of Naji should be brought down, because Naji is not buried until his killer is buried first," Dr. Abdul Rahman suggested that such a committee be of permanent nature to investigate assassinations of other Palestinian activists and intellectuals who have been assassinated in the past.

Addressing a large group of young people on Friday evening, Dr. Abdul Rahman, who described himself as a personal friend and colleague of Mr. Adhami, paid tribute to the late artist's "honesty and devotion to a just cause."

Dr. Abdul Rahman was speaking at the United Kingdom Alumni Scholars Club (UKAS) which is sponsoring a two-day exhibition of Adhami cartoons. "We all should follow what he represents: Continuity and en-

durance of honest work; to endure hardships without giving up or conforming to the wrong," Dr. Abdul Rahman was addressing the UKAS members and their guests.

Mr. Adhami was a popular satirical cartoonist for the Kuwaiti Al Qabas newspaper when he was shot at gun point in London. His political cartoons included criticism of most Arab leaderships, particularly the PLO.

The artist was born in Galilee, Palestine in 1936. He went to south Lebanon in 1948 and lived in Ain Al Hilweh refugee camp near Sidon. He worked in Saudi Arabia for several months then returned to Lebanon to work for Al Safer newspaper for several years. In 1976 he published a book of his cartoons, and won first prizes in the Arab cartoonists exhibitions in Damascus in 1979 and 1980.

The exhibition at UKAS, which was opened by Mrs. Laila Sharaf, included 240 of Mr. Adhami's brilliant cartoons. There was a collection on the Lebanese war, particularly the "camps war," on the PLO's tendency towards recognising Israel in return for the West Bank and Gaza, Arab disunity, Israeli and Arab harassment of Palestinian refugees, censorship of the Arab press, the Gulf war, Camp David, Arab-Americans, rich Arabs, and the likes.

All of Mr. Adhami's cartoons are hilariously sad, portraying the world's indifference towards the poor and homeless Palestinians. In each of his cartoons is his character, Handhalah (Arabic for a very bitter desert plant), with his back turned to the reader, watching the events and comments with bitter quips.

In one of his cartoons a man



Naji Al Ali

says: "Every morning exercise: after I hear the news bulletin, I go on a silent demonstration — at home so the mukhabarat (intelligence) don't hear me; otherwise I will die of oppression."

Another cartoon shows a number of men in a gathering. One says he is an Egyptian, the other Lebanese, another Christian, and one Muslim, and so on. At the bottom there three small Israeli faces say with a grin: "We..."

A similar caricature shows a man saying that an Egyptian loves Egypt, a Lebanese loves Lebanon, and so on. But a Palestinian doesn't love Israel. He's hard-headed, we have to kill him.

On Arab disunity, there is a cynical cartoon of a fat man reading a paper called "Arab solidarity," saying: "If Israel attacks Syria we have to attack," another asks, "be precise, — attack who?"

Another cartoon shows a big no to 242 with a fat man climbing on the O with a big yes written on his fat behind.

Queen Noor honours Jerash Festival organisers, volunteers

By a Reporter

AMMAN — Her Majesty Queen Noor, Chairman of the Higher National Committee for the Jerash Festival, Saturday hosted a reception at Nadwa Palace to acknowledge the dedicated efforts of Jordanians whose contribution to the Sixth Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts this year once again revived the ancient role of Jerash and the land of Jordan as a meeting place of international culture and creativity.

Queen Noor distributed certificates of recognition, medals or gifts to the members of the festival's Higher National Committee and Executive Committee, as well as to volunteers from public and private organisations who contributed to the success of the annual festival.

Festival Director Michael

Hamaneh thanked the guests for their sustained support and diligence, which have enabled the all-volunteer festival to mature from a three-day local experiment in 1981 into an international gathering this year with 27 troupes from 16 countries, appreciated by an audience of over 100,000 Jordanians, Arabs

and foreign visitors. Since its inception, the Jerash Festival has achieved international recognition for the combined scope and quality of its cultural activities, which to date have included 110 troupes from 35 countries in five continents.

At a recent salute to Jordan and the Jerash Festival, last month at the Wolf Trap Farm Park in Virginia, USA, Jordan was recognised for its role in promoting international peace and goodwill through the arts.

Queen Noor was awarded the Wolf Trap Medal in recognition of the cultural role of the Jerash Festival, which she referred to as "a meeting place of cultures, creativity, ideas and understanding from east and west, and an expression of Jordan's values and commitments to cultural diversity and interaction."



Her Majesty Queen Noor with the president of the Jerash Festival Committee, Mr. Michael Hamaneh, during a ceremony held Saturday at Al Nadwa Palace to honour the festival's organisers and volunteers.

Symposium seeks ways to involve handicapped women in community

By Rania Atalla
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A regional symposium on formulating policies for handicapped women in the Middle East opened here Saturday with a call for practical measures to involve handicapped women in all functions of society.

Organised by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, the symposium aims at exchanging expertise between countries in the region in a way that would increase the awareness of governments, labour unions and employment organisations on issues requiring the development of policies and programmes related to the rehabilitation of handicapped women.

The symposium funded by the Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organisation (AGFUND), is attended by twelve Arab countries, representatives of which work in the government and in the rehabilitation fields.

Labour and Social Development Minister Khaled Haj Hassan, speaking at the opening ceremony, said the symposium aimed at "developing ideas and projects for the training and rehabilitation of handicapped women." The projects according to the minister would "help handicapped women to increase their productivity in economic and other fields," enabling them to be complete and active members in society's drive towards progress and development.

Mr. Haj Hassan added that women "constitute half of society" and that in their capacity as mothers and wives "they join men in building a healthier environment."

He said that "Jordan believes that the obstacles which constitute an obstacle to the process of development as a whole" and that the role of women was inextricably linked to the progress of society in all its sectors.

Mr. Haj Hassan noted that the symposium came within the framework of the ministry's interest in the development of handicapped women and efforts at integrating them into society as active and productive members.

In an earlier speech, Mr. Mukhlis Mugharbal, the ILO representative, said that his organisation attached great importance to the improvement and well-being of handicapped women as well as their right to equitable opportunities through rehabilitation programmes. Mr. Mugharbal added that the ILO looked to the improvement of work conditions for handicapped men and women as well as increasing their opportunities to find jobs and keep them.

According to Mr. Mugharbal, vocational rehabilitation for the handicapped has become a focus of ILO activities because of five main factors: The increase in the problems faced by handicapped people; a decrease in employment opportunities; the negative attitudes towards disabilities in the family and society in general, as well as the lack of qualified personnel to work with handicapped people.

Mr. Mugharbal added that "despite the fact that handicapped people suffer from harsh discrimination in society, handicapped women suffer twice as much as handicapped men." It is such problems that the workshops at the symposium aim to address, he explained.

In his speech Mr. Mugharbal and favoured giving Iran more time to consider the U.N. peace plan before considering an arms embargo, the source quoted by AP said.

Iran, which occupies some Iraqi territory, has refused to commit itself to a withdrawal and has said its top priority is getting the United Nations to condemn Iraq as "the aggressor" in the war.

The agreement the five permanent members reached appeared to reflect a compromise.

"They have gone back to a very general text," the source said.

Britain's envoy, however, was giving no public hint of defeat.

"Of course I'm pleased. When the five come together and they work well together as they have done throughout this crisis I think it's a very great achievement," Sir Crispin Tickell, Britain's ambassador, said after meeting with the Security Council president, Maurizio Bucci of Italy.

which may play a role in developing economic and training activities for working women.

— Review possibilities of training and education that may be available in the country for handicapped women.

— Establish guiding principles that would serve as directives for the planning and drawing up of future national programmes for handicapped women.

— Establish designs for sample projects that would provide diverse professional and social services for handicapped women.

The outcome of the symposium is expected to serve later as a guiding principle in professional, administrative and legal measures that would involve handicapped women in productive and income-generating activities.

Countries participating in the symposium include Kuwait, Bahrain, Syria, Oman, the UAE, Qatar, and South Yemen. Representatives from Lebanon, Iraq, and North Yemen had not yet arrived but were expected to attend later. The symposium continues through Oct. 22.

U.N. drafting new guidelines

(Continued from page 1)

After visiting Tehran and Baghdad last month, Mr. Perez de Cuellar reported to the council Iran would agree an "undeclared cessation of hostilities" if an impartial inquiry set up to determine responsibility for the seven-year war, but that Iraq insisted on an unconditional, formal ceasefire.

The United States and Britain have been urging the imposition of an arms embargo against Iran if it rejected a ceasefire, but the Soviet Union indicated that more time should be allowed for the Iranians to respond.

Moscow which has been seeking better relations with Tehran and it was announced on Friday that a new Soviet ambassador to Iran, Vladimir Gudev, had been appointed.

China and the Soviet Union also opposed too strong a link between a truce and withdrawal

Iraqis keep up air attacks

(Continued from page 1)

Earlier, Baghdad residents quoted by AP said they heard a loud explosion at 2.20 a.m. (2320 GMT) and that it sounded like a missile had hit the Iraqi capital.

The official Iraqi and Iranian media made no mention of any Iranian missile fired at the Iraqi capital, although in previous incidents, Tehran and Baghdad were quick to report such attacks.

An official Iraqi statement said later Saturday that the blast heard in Baghdad was caused by TNT exploding at an ammunition dump in the Iskandaria area, 35 kilometres southwest of the capital.

INA quoted an Interior Ministry spokesman as saying "local technical reasons" were responsible.

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Clarity of vision and policy

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein's speech from the Throne to the nation on the occasion of the convening of the fifth session of Parliament on Saturday was a superb outline for the present course of action in Jordan and a magnificent blueprint for the future development of Jordan on all fronts. King Hussein spoke with the greatest degree of precision about Jordan's vision for the coming years and emphasised the firm pillars on which Jordan will move forward in dealing with domestic and international challenges. King Hussein poignantly underscored the elements of internal and external security and the extent of the Kingdom's determination to bolster its armed and security forces. The King also reaffirmed Jordan's unyielding efforts to convene an international peace conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict and to stand firm behind Iraq in its honourable struggle against the hostility of Iran's present regime. Most gratifying to hear was the King's assertion that all Arab governments have responded positively to the call for an extraordinary summit in Amman in an exemplary show of responsibility and statesmanship.

Yet one of the main highlights of the King's speech was his decree that the mandate of the present Parliament will be extended for a period not exceeding two years in view of the fact that the new election law was enacted relatively recently and more time is needed to complete the process of voter registration and other preparatory work for new elections. One can hardly gloss over the exact wording used by the King when he announced the extension of the term of the existing Parliament and the delay of the next national elections for a period not exceeding two years. The two year period is the maximum extension possible under constitutional terms, and the phrase "not exceeding two years" suggests that parliamentary elections could be held prior to the end of two years. The door was thus kept wide open for all options including the possibility of holding national elections in the course of one year.

There is no doubt that the unsettled situation in the Middle East has contributed to the determination that the objectives of new national elections in Jordan would be better served when the cloudy weather surrounding the region is replaced by clarity of vision and the settling of the events and circumstances related to the region's problems.

Having conceded this as legitimate explanations for the interim delay of Jordanian national elections, one cannot do justice to this issue without reaffirming the undying yearning by all good and loyal citizens of Jordan for national elections as soon as possible. The aberration in the process of national elections in Jordan is rightfully tolerated and accepted in view of the unusual circumstances that we in Jordan are going through. The sooner the elections could be held the sooner would be the return to normalcy and proper representation in Jordan.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: U.S. exploits Gulf crisis

UNLIKE the escalation of tension and war activity in the Gulf, the on-going contacts and consultations at the United Nations are going on at a terribly slow pace. The sinking of three Iranian speedboats by American helicopters shows clearly that the United States has assumed the role of policeman in the Gulf region, a role which it had longed for and dreamed to achieve. It should be said that U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 was not enacted for the sake of making Washington exercise this role, but rather to end the conflict between Iran and Iraq. For this reason, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has renewed a call for a ceasefire between Iran and Iraq and the withdrawal of all naval forces from the Gulf water in implementation of Security Council Resolution 598. We therefore believe that the U.S. role which is being practised in the Gulf at present is not suitable to serve as a substitute for the council resolution, and should not be made to prevent its implementation. The Iran-Iraq tragedy should not be made open for exploitation by the superpowers or any other countries of the world, and the Gulf conflict should not be allowed to be internationalised. Hence we call for the speedy implementation of the Security Council resolution and a stress on the role of the United Nations organisation in defusing tension and ending the war.

Al Dustour: Moscow wants Gulf peace

SOVIET leader Mikhail Gorbachev has outlined his country's position with regard to the situation in the Gulf region and U.N. Security Council Resolution 598. He said that Moscow supports the implementation of that resolution in full, and backs the U.N. secretary general's efforts and contacts at the United Nations for implementing that resolution and bringing about peace in the Gulf. Gorbachev made it clear that Moscow wants an immediate ceasefire in the war between Iran and Iraq, but it also wants to see a total withdrawal of all naval forces from the Gulf waters. From Gorbachev's statement, made in Moscow Friday, one can feel that the Soviet leader wants to advocate the idea of forming an international force to intervene in the international shipping operations when they are endangered, rather than leave the matter to the NATO alliance and its naval forces. Therefore, Moscow's call for a withdrawal of foreign naval forces from the Gulf can by no means offer a good service to Iran because a U.N. force will be stationed in the Gulf to take charge of the safety of navigation.

Sawt Al Shaab: Gulf tension escalates

THE Iranians who lost three speedboats in the Gulf region in an engagement with U.S. naval forces have been preparing to launch an attack on ships in the Gulf and escalating tension in that region. The Iranians are clearly fishing in muddy waters and so inviting the superpowers to intervene in the Gulf in a bid to avoid implementing U.N. Security Council Resolution 598. What is happening in the Gulf is highly dangerous and is threatening the interests of many nations and the territory of Arab countries. The Iranians by escalating tension in the Gulf are finding a pretext for not implementing the Security Council resolution and a cover up for continuing their acts of aggression on international shipping. Above all the Iranian attacks in the Gulf waters are being staged to cover the ignominious defeat the Iranian troops have been facing at the hands of the Iraqi forces in the battlefield.

The Sisyphean labours of Arab-American organisations

Edward M. Said, Ph.D., is Parr professor of English and Comparative Literature at Columbia University. Born in Jerusalem in 1935, he is the author of several books, including 'Beginnings: Invention and Method' (which won the Lionel Trilling Award in 1978), 'Literature and Society' and 'The Question of Palestine.'

By Edward M. Said

THE action of Gabriel Garcia Marquez's great novel *One Hundred Years of Solitude* takes place in the South American town of Macondo, which is not a real place, of course, but a symbol of the typical Third World town that begins as a small village and grows in size and importance with the country's independence. To an Arab reader such as myself the most striking feature of *One Hundred Years of Solitude* is how Macondo's history is a series of endlessly repeated events. The family quarrels and marriages, the political coups, the murders, the establishment and decline of social institutions, the tension between old and young, the importance of the military — all these

take place throughout the novel many times as if no one seems to have learned anything from the past, and as if each generation had to go through precisely the same experiences as the preceding generation. Marquez shows how history in Macondo means nothing, so small is the capacity of its population to remember the past with profit or wisdom.

Lebanon's recent history is a perfect illustration of how life imitates art. Can anyone read Marquez and not be reminded of the ceaseless sectarian feuds in Lebanon, feuds that go on and on without anyone remembering the original reason for their beginning, feuds whose bloody repetitiveness continues beyond any usefulness and which has now almost completely destroyed that

country. And yet because Marquez, a South American novelist, has described the same type of events in South America, we should therefore not allow ourselves to be deluded into thinking that Lebanon's problems are a direct result of "the Lebanese mentality." They are not, although obviously certain aspects of Lebanon's history and culture play an important role. Rather, I think, the common problem in Macondo and in the Arab World is a deep distrust of the past, as well as a remarkable insecurity felt in the present. People do not believe that previous generations can teach them anything because the past has been discredited and because each generation feels that it must begin history all over again on its own. Rather than feeling at home with one's own tradition and identity the Third World citizen who has fought and felt betrayed by the nationalist battle, now feels isolated and incapacitated in the present. The only recourse is to

start over as if the past had never happened.

Another example, more puzzling than the Lebanese case concerns the Arab-American organisations that started up as a result of the 1967 war. All of them had a common goal: To combat the extraordinary power of the Zionist organisations in the United States. These organisations had suddenly become powerful as a result of Israel's catastrophic war against the Arab states. In rallying to the Arab side, the new Arab-American groups were also acting in conjunction with the rise of the Palestinian resistance movement, which appeared to be the only hope after 1967. By the mid-70s Arab-American efforts had begun to yield important results, not only because of Arab money. Arabs were beginning to be listened to, especially because of the October War, but also because for the first time in the history of the Zionist-Palestinian

conflict Americans discovered that there was a Palestinian people with representatives and a voice of its own. Then the whole matter of stereotypes, clichés, and racist attacks on Arabs developed as a uniquely Arab-American issue, and in time this produced new personalities, a wide range of publications and institutions, and a new Arab-American identity.

After 1982 everything changed for the worse, and what seemed to be an entire structure crumbled. This was understandable in view of how events in the Middle East demoralised Arab-Americans who found themselves in a truly difficult position. On the one hand they were powerless to prevent their (American) government from actually rewarding Israel for its aggression, but on the other hand they found that "the Arabs" were divided and had now become preoccupied with their own problems (the war against Iran, the continuing Lebanese civil war, the Libyan

issue, Egypt's role, etc.).

Some Arab-American organisations and individuals began now to act like characters in Garcia Marquez's novel. Instead of building on the experience of the past, trying to find things to do in keeping with a new or changed situation, they simply repeated the past as if nothing had taken place before 1982. Some closed in on themselves and became silent bureaucracies. Others hired new managers and employees, but returned to familiar tasks. Still others repeated the slogans of 1967, identified the enemies of 1973 and 1979, attacked exactly the same targets that they had discovered in 1981, and produced no results at all.

These problems are special and they need special attention, in America and in the Arab World. We can thank a great novelist like Garcia Marquez for helping us to see them, but we need to provide resolutions for them ourselves.

— Arab News, Jeddah

25 years on, lessons of Cuban missile crisis questioned

By Christopher Hanson
Reuters

WASHINGTON — The Cuban missile crisis that shook the world 25 years ago is now the stuff of legend and a fount of supposed lessons for handling a nuclear

face-off. But some arms experts say the superpower nuclear equation has shifted so dramatically since 1962 that the Cuban crisis is no more relevant than the wars of ancient Greece.

In October 1962, U.S. President John Kennedy and Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev became embroiled in the most dramatic confrontation of the Cold War.

On October 16, U.S. spy planes discovered Moscow was deploying rockets capable of carrying nuclear warheads in Cuba, only 90 miles from Florida. Kennedy decided the missiles had to go.

Many of his top advisers thought war could be imminent.

"The crisis ... brought the world to the abyss of nuclear destruction and the end of mankind," Robert Kennedy, the president's brother who served as attorney general and top adviser, wrote in his crisis memoir "Thirteen Days."

The president, stung a year earlier when a U.S.-backed anti-Castro invasion ended in disaster at Cuba's Bay of Pigs, imposed a naval blockade around Cuba and threatened tougher action — bombing and invasion — if the missiles remained.

After nearly two weeks of mounting tension, Moscow agreed to remove the rockets in exchange for a U.S. pledge not to invade Cuba. Kennedy also secretly promised to remove some ageing nuclear rockets based in Turkey.

The world heaved a huge collective sigh of relief.

Kennedy then pressed ahead with arms control efforts that signalled a thaw in the Cold War

and led to nuclear arms limitation talks that have continued over the years.

The present Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, and President Ronald Reagan are expected to meet this year to sign a pact scrapping medium-range nuclear missiles.

It became fashionable to cite U.S. tactics in the Cuban missile crisis as a model for handling future confrontations with Moscow. Stand firm, consult experts and apply force slowly, giving the foe a graceful way out.

But many U.S. arms experts today question such "lessons" because the world has changed so much in the past 25 years.

Douglas Dillon, Kennedy's treasury secretary and a key adviser in 1962, said at a recent conference: "It's a totally different world today, and as far as I can see, the Cuban missile crisis has little relevance in today's world."

An article in the current issue of Foreign Affairs Magazine says

this school of thought holds the missile crisis is no more pertinent to current superpower ties than the Peloponnesian Wars of ancient Greece.

In 1962 Washington had massive nuclear superiority — 5,000 strategic nuclear warheads, compared to 300 Soviet warheads — and an overwhelming advantage in conventional forces around Cuba.

Moscow thus had no choice but to back down, many experts say, dismissing the view that the crisis brought the world to the nuclear brink as a myth.

Soviet affairs expert Raymond Garthoff, a State Department adviser to the White House during the crisis, told Reuters chances of war were one in 100 or less.

Dmitri Simes, a Soviet emigre and Soviet expert at the private Carnegie Endowment, put them at near zero.

"It was an easy crisis in many ways because we had compelling

leverage," John Steinbruner, an arms control specialist at the private Brookings Institution, told Reuters.

But since 1962, the Soviet Union has accomplished its goal of gaining rough parity with the United States in nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union today has roughly 10,300 intercontinental nuclear warheads compared to America's 12,500, according to the Centre for Defence Information, a private Washington think tank.

Kremlin watchers say Moscow would be in a much stronger position in a crisis today.

Soviet leaders would have a powerful incentive to reject concessions in any new confrontation, said Alton Frye, an arms control analyst with the private Council on Foreign Relations.

"In the next crisis the Soviet players will be thinking, 'we've invested so much in military modernisation that we'd better get

something for it politically and it's the Americans' turn to back down,'" he said.

Frye said in such a crisis U.S. president would be under enormous pressure to stand firm and maintain American prestige, even if Moscow proved intransigent.

"So the next crisis will be the most dangerous in history," he said.

The complexity of modern superpower arsenals and the problem of preventing unauthorised or accidental attack once nuclear weapons were primed for war, would make a crisis much harder to control than Cuba, Steinbruner said.

Frye said the main lesson of the 1962 missile crisis was to maintain emergency communications with Moscow and an array of formal and informal contacts to reduce misunderstandings between the superpowers.

"We must avoid crises in the first place," he said.

King reconvenes Parliament with speech from throne

(Continued from page 1)

comprehensive and just settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, that peace has been thwarted by the Israeli position, which rejects the principle of withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories in exchange for peace.

However, the King said that efforts exerted by Jordan on the Arab and international levels had resulted in wider support for the international conference, "a clearly defined and accepted road to peace."

His Majesty reiterated Jordan's policy of supporting the Palestinian people's steadfastness and said Amman had continued to monitor the occupying authorities' practices against the Palestinian people. He said Jordan was seeking to alleviate the impact of the Israeli measures on the Palestinians under occupation through all available means.

The King reviewed the latest developments in the Gulf and the Middle East and his recent tour of Arab states in the Gulf.

"There was a common view of the challenges and dangers facing us and our concern for the supreme Arab interests were found to be identical," the King said.

Referring to the Arab League Council's decision to convene an extraordinary Arab summit in Amman on Nov. 8, the King expressed hope that the Amman meeting "will mark the beginning of a new era in which the Arab Order will regain its strength and stability."

The choice of Amman to host the summit, the King said, "is no doubt a tribute to Jordan and its increasing efforts to close the ranks of the Arabs."

(Reports in the Arabic press have said that special envoys bearing invitations to the Nov. 8 summit are expected to visit various Arab countries as of today. Among the envoys mentioned were Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Marwan Al Dudin, and Education Minister Thoukan Al Hindawi).

Citing the main developments which led to the unanimous agreement by the Arab countries to hold an urgent summit, King Hussein said: "The dangers of the Gulf war were widening, threatening the sisterly Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the sisterly state of Kuwait... the doors were drawn wide open for foreign powers to intervene in the Gulf and the chances were increased for them to have permanent presence there."

The King renewed Jordan's unwavering support for Iraq in the seven-year-old Gulf war and U.N. Resolution 598 on an immediate ceasefire in the Gulf war.

The King denounced Iran for its refusal to accept Arab, Islamic and international efforts to settle the conflict.

The King said: "The present regime in Iran, which has brought difficulties and foreign intervention to the region, does not represent the true Iran. We hope that Iran will transcend its radical prejudice and expansionist tendencies which benefit the enemies of the Islamic Nation."

The King expressed hope that Iran would work for the restoration of its normal relations with its Arab neighbours.

Referring to the July 31 riots in Mecca during the annual pilgrimage when Iranians staged political demonstrations and clashed with Saudi security forces, the King said: "The Iranian pilgrims transgressed upon God's will that pilgrims should maintain their sacredness at the pilgrimage."

On Jordan's national development programme, the King pledged to continue all-out endeavours to strengthen the Jordanian economy and further the country's progress in development.

Reviewing the various development projects under implementation as well as under planning in the field of agriculture, industry, tourism, mining and financial activities, the King said: "The soundness of our economy is self-evident: the strength of the Jordanian dinar reflecting the adequacy of our foreign exchange reserves; the credibility of our economy as attested by our prompt servicing of foreign obligations; the reduction of the trade deficit; the balance of payment surplus; the increased remittances from Jordanians working abroad; the disappearance of inflation from the economy, and the achievement of positive growth rates in our gross national product."

The monarch also briefly outlined programmes to modernise the Royal Jordanian (RJ) fleet and upgrade to enhance the services of the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) and said the national carrier, the TCC as well as the Public Transport Corporation would shortly be changed into public limited companies "on the understanding that the private sector will be allowed to participate in the equity of these new companies at a later stage."

On water resources, the King noted that a law covering the Jordanian-Syrian agreement to build the Al Wabdam Dam across the River Yarmouk had been referred to Parliament for debate and ratification.

Assessing the Kingdom's water and electricity situation, he said: "Today, we are proud that over 96 per cent of the Kingdom's population receives electricity and water services, which is one of highest percentages in the

world."

On administrative development, the King said a special panel had reviewed all laws and regulations pertaining to the administrative process and concluded a study of the administrative system. "But one basic fact must be clear," he said, "administrative development is not the sole responsibility of public administration; it is a process that must extend to all sectors of the community, for the latter is one harmonious body that should act in unison."

On the Jordanian development scheme for the occupied territories, the King said Jordan was continuing to implement the programme which aims at supporting "our brethren in those territories and to strengthen their steadfastness on their national soil."

"The principles governing the implementation of this programme have already been laid down," he said. "Development areas around the main town on the West Bank and Gaza Strip have also been identified. A number of citizens working in the public service and the private sector has been chosen in each area to put this programme into effect. Funds have been allocated by the government and from aid

received for this purpose from friendly countries."

The King also vowed to pursue every means to strengthen internal security apparatus and the "Armed Forces." "Security is the firm foundation on which the edifice of the society is built. It is the prerequisite for the comprehensive development for our people which we seek to achieve. Therefore, my government will continue to provide our Armed Forces with modern equipment and training of the highest order, and the various security forces with the latest advanced equipment and systems."

Prior to proceeding to Parliament for the opening session, the King reviewed a guard of honour mounted by units of the Armed Forces.

The opening session was attended by Her Majesty Queen Noor, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Ibn Hussein, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, the speakers and members of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, Cabinet members, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and senior Armed Forces and civil officials.

Iran formally protests to U.S.

(Continued from page 1)

Iran since Washington severed relations in 1979 after the U.S. embassy was stormed and more than 50 diplomats held hostage for 444 days.

The Thursday clash was sparked by an attack on U.S. helicopters by three Iranian boats and a Corvette, the U.S. Defence Department said.

The Iranian note said the U.S. government was responsible for the lives of the "abducted" Revolutionary Guards and must return them as soon as possible.

Washington has said it is prepared to return the bodies and the survivors through the Red Crescent.

A U.S. official said Friday four of the wounded Iranians would be interviewed concerning possible political asylum as soon as their condition permits.

The four Iranians were hospitalised aboard the landing ship USS Raleigh.

The U.S. State Department confirmed earlier that the four would be asked if they wanted to become "political refugees" rather than return to Iran.

The Reagan administration has warned Iran once again that it would "bear the consequences" of interfering with the normal operation of U.S. forces in the

international waters and airspace of the Gulf.

State Department spokesman Charles Redman said the latest warning has been relayed to Iran "through our normal means."

"Iran has raised the spectre of retaliation for the clash described one official as an American 'declaration of war'."

Tehran Radio said that Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati sent a message to Javier Perez de Cuellar, the U.N. secretary-general, saying "responsibility for the start of an all-out war and the very dangerous consequences of the violation of international laws in the region rests on the shoulders of the USA."

At the United Nations, Iranian Ambassador Said Rajae-Khorassani told reporters: "We think we are at war. We think we are being killed by the Americans."

"I think it's a declaration of war by the United States against Iran, that's definite."

Mr. Rajae-Khorassani said Iran would respond "at the proper time."

U.S. military sources in the Gulf and in Washington said the helicopters that fired on the three Iranian speedboats were silent-flying aircraft operating from an offshore barge.

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His Majesty opens fifth session of Parliament

The following is the full text of His Majesty King Hussein Ibn Talal's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Fifth regular session of the Tenth Parliament on Saturday, October 10, 1987.

Members of the Upper House, Members of the Chamber of Deputies

IN the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate I open this ordinary session of your august assembly. I greet each one of you, and express my profound confidence in you and my appreciation of your accomplishments and of your deep sense of responsibility and concern for the good of the nation, safeguarded by our legislative, executive, and judicial authorities.

You have set an excellent example for cooperation, interaction and consultation between the legislative and executive authorities in your deliberations of the laws referred to you by my government during the past ordinary and extraordinary sessions. You have become a true symbol of the fruitful and joint cooperation which resulted in the achievement of progress and development for our Jordanian people. This was carried out in the spirit of our philosophy of government, aiming to attain dignity and economic prosperity for our people by providing them with security, careful planning, deep-rooted parliamentary traditions, and a clear sense of direction. The Jordanian family which you represent is proud of you and your accomplishments and appreciates your unstinting efforts to pass the legislation that regulates the progress of our society and link the interests of the individual with those of the community at large.

We are particularly pleased to see that the government has spared no efforts in carrying out our directives contained in its letter of appointment and elaborated upon in my speeches from the throne in the inaugural sessions of the past two years. It is particularly satisfying to see that those who shoulder the responsibility of government in this country, and who have won our confidence and yours, are working continuously and laboriously towards progress, prosperity and the welfare of our people.

Members of the Upper House, Members of the Chamber of Deputies

Internal and external security will continue to be of paramount importance to my government. Security is first and foremost a constitutional and a human right, which all citizens of this country are entitled to. It is the firm foundation on which the edifice of this society is built. It is the prerequisite for the comprehensive development for our people which we seek to achieve, with God's help, in fulfillment of the pledge that we have taken upon ourselves regarding our future generations and the future of our nation. Consequently, my government will do its utmost to strengthen the Hashemite Arab Armed Forces, the bulwark of the nation, the vanguard of the Great Arab Revolt, and the protector of the longest confrontation line and of the entire Arab Nation. My government will continue to provide our armed forces with modern equipment from all sources and training of the highest order. Efforts to train the People's Army will also continue so that it may help the armed forces in bolstering national security and moulding the various age groups in one of the most eloquent forms of national cohesion.

My government will also continue to maintain the solid internal front in order that the citizens may feel secure regarding their dignity, life, and property. Only free and secure citizens help in the process of construction and play a role in the march towards progress. For this purpose, my government will provide the various security forces with the latest advanced equipment and systems to enable them to carry on with the task of protecting our citizen, who is the cornerstone of all that we are trying to do, and to maintain the supremacy of law in every aspect of our life.

With this in mind my government has been particularly careful to safeguard the independence and immunity of the judiciary ensuring the upholding of justice among all citizens. Efforts to modernise legislation have been going on to keep pace with the level of social and economic development achieved by the Kingdom. In order to simplify the process of litigation and increase its efficiency, a draft law has been prepared. The government has also prepared draft laws for the Supreme Court and the penal code, and a draft law for the establishment of a judicial institute, to qualify personnel and enable them to assume judicial positions on the basis of ability and free competition. The government will present these draft laws to your august assembly during this ordinary session.

Members of the Upper House, Members of the Chamber of Deputies

Jordan has, with the help of God, been able to achieve considerable progress in its attempt to provide our people with social services. It now occupies a leading position among developing nations and is about to enter into a new category in international classification. To ensure this qualitative change in status, the government has been working hard to prepare the citizens physically, mentally, and spiritually in order to absorb recent scientific and technological advances and to interact with the requirements of comprehensive development.

My government has continued to build educational institutions all over the Kingdom. One hundred and fifteen schools are currently being constructed in the various governorates, and one hundred and sixty-five others are planned for the next few years. The new universities law has been promulgated to facilitate coordination among them. Regulations for licensing community colleges and institutes were issued. Principles of accreditation have also been laid down in order to improve the standards of colleges and enable them to qualify highly trained technicians and to create bridges between these community colleges and institutes and the universities of Jordan.

My government has also started to review the educational system to come up with a comprehensive educational policy to modernise existing programmes and curricula on all levels in accordance with the requirements of economic and social changes and with those of the current and future labour market needs. I have entrusted this onerous task to my brother Crown Prince Hassan, who has spared no efforts in pursuing it. We all hope that the envisaged aims of this process of modernisation will soon be realised. Moreover, the government has adopted several recommendations aimed at remedying structural imbalances in the labour market, particularly those pertaining to vocational training. Recommendations aimed at enriching data bank systems and statistics regarding the labour market have also been adopted, and others pertaining to the assignment of different specifications among government and private sector community colleges in accordance with the development plan. Programmes to retrain graduates of engineering departments in some foreign universities have been introduced and efforts to make use of job opportunities abroad have continued. Educational programmes intended to rectify prevalent social attitudes towards certain job opportunities, particularly manual labour, now receive full support from the government.

The underprivileged classes in our society have not been forgotten. The government has expanded the services of social institutions designed to house the aged and the needy and to train the handicapped to become productive members of society. As soon as the national aid fund started, the beneficiaries multiplied and aid and training programmes increased sixfold.

Since the young are the mainstay of the nation and the hope for our future, my government has done its utmost to increase their social awareness, and to deepen their sense of responsibility so that they may play their role enthusiastically and selflessly. When the Youth Care Law was passed, the government laid down regulations and guidelines to organise sports unions, clubs and youth centres. Participation in Arab and international sports events increased, and work started on Al-Hassan Youth City in Irbid and sports complexes elsewhere to form a wide system of sports facilities serving the nation.

And when the law of religious preaching and guidance was passed preaching reflected a more systematic approach and conveyed a greater sense of wisdom and moderation. Construction of several mosques on both sides of the Jordan have been completed and sufficient funds were allocated to complete the repairs to the Al Aqsa Mosque, to reconstruct the Dome of the Rock, and to finalise the designs for the construction of the Prophet's Companion's Mosques. Work on the first phase of the Islamic Orphanage in Amman has already begun.

Tourism, an important source of revenue, receives particular attention from my government. Jordan is rich in natural, historical, therapeutic, cultural and recreational tourist attractions. The higher committee for the promotion of tourism, which includes representatives from the public and private sectors and from concerned investment institutions, has been working on a comprehensive strategy to develop this sector and to introduce new investment opportunities based on the government's new incentives to Jordanian and non-Jordanian investors and to group tours. Emphasis in the next phase will be on those special tourist sites, such as the northern heights, Jerash, the Dead Sea, Petra, Wadi Rum and Aqaba, to attract tourists and lengthen their stay.

My government has also been working on institutionalising health services. When the law of the curative medicine institution was passed by your august assembly, the government was able to amalgamate all curative medical services within a single institution including hospitals of the public sector, the Royal Medical Services, and the universities. This institution will run all of these hospitals to provide easily accessible and equal medical services to all citizens to avoid duplication, save on expenditures, and improve performance. The civil health insurance regulations have been amended by the government in order to improve and expand health services. Thirty-two new health centres have been opened during the past year and twenty new ones are being built all over the governorates. Ajlun government hospital now provides health services to the residents of that area as does the Fuhays hospital for the mentally handicapped. Other hospitals have also been opened in Ghor Al Safi, Southern Shuneh, and Ruwashid. Work on the Tafleeh hospital has already begun, and preparations to build a new hospital in Kerak, the King Abdullah hospital in Irbid, and the Prince Hamza Hospital in Amman, are proceeding apace; the number of health centres in various areas of the Kingdom is being increased as is the number of nursing colleges and para-medical institutes.

The development and organisation of local government has been one of the major concerns of my government. Several measures have been taken in this regard incurring a heavy burden on the treasury in order to strengthen the financial position of municipal and village councils; loans extended to them have been rescheduled and new credits made. Tasks usually shouldered by them, such as building schools and roads, have been taken over by the government in order to improve the performance of those local councils and to enable them to carry out other services in the best possible manner. The government has also laid out a development plan for each local council to be carried out during the next three years, giving a greater role to regional, municipal and village councils in the implementation of these plans. Studies are now being conducted to devise a comprehensive development plan for the Badiya to make the best use of this large important area and to improve the living conditions of its inhabitants. The Greater Amman Council has been formed pursuant to your approval in order to integrate the services of the capital with those of nearby municipalities to avoid duplication, and to distribute services more equitably.

Since food and shelter are among the basic needs of man, the government has continued its housing projects for low-income groups, occupational housing facilities, and urban development projects all over the Kingdom. It has also assumed a heavy financial burden facilitating the ownership of housing units in the Abu Nsair project on easy terms, as a result of which all the units in that project have now been sold. The government has actually completed the details of a comprehensive housing strategy taking into account the long-term needs of the country, and the geographical distribution of housing projects, and their implementation requirements. Regarding food supply, the government has been following a policy of providing a steady flow of basic foodstuffs at stable prices, maintaining at the same time a strategically sufficient reserve of basic goods.

The infrastructure of our national economy is no less important than the social services rendered by the government. It is the foundation on which the entire economy is built. Regarding the transport sector, the government has continued to expand major and secondary road networks linking production areas with centres of consumption and exports from the north of the Kingdom to the south, across the Jordan Valley. A local contractors' law has been enacted giving them preferential treatment. Additionally, new public works regulations were issued coordinating government tenders in a proper way. The strategic commercial location of Jordan has been enhanced by the establishment of an Arab maritime company.

Members of the Upper House, Members of the Chamber of Deputies

The fluctuating and uncertain international economic conditions have left clear negative effects on the performance of developing economies and changed the pattern of economic and commercial relations among the nations of the world. Although the Jordanian economy is part of the developing world's economy and by virtue of its openness, it is directly affected by all what takes place in the area, we have, nevertheless, been able to maintain our natural pace of economic growth thanks to the stability that we enjoy and the wisdom of the economic philosophy that we have been pursuing.



My government has been doing its utmost to adapt itself to the new international situation and to create a favourable investment climate in the economy. The government has continuously sought to integrate the activities of the public and private sectors with a view to enhancing the role of the latter. The Economic Consultative Council, in which private sector concerns are well represented has also encouraged these concerns to assume a greater developmental role. New legislation has been put into effect, aiming at transforming Jordan into a leading industrial and commercial centre in the area. This includes a new encouragement of investment law. Other economic legislation will be introduced in the areas of banking and company activities to keep pace with the developments in various economic sectors. The third conference of Jordanians working abroad was held this year to strengthen the link between the expatriate worker with his homeland and to acquaint him with investment opportunities in the Kingdom. Government efforts have also been exerted to familiarise non-Jordanian investors with these opportunities. One such effort took place in Kuwait concerning investment promotion. The increasing activity taking place since the beginning of the year in the Amman Financial Market is yet another indicator of the sound investment climate in the Kingdom.

Agriculture and industry have been accorded special attention by my government, because production sectors have the most positive effect on self-sufficiency, exports, import substitution, the transfer of technology, and on the utilisation of our natural and mineral resources. In the agriculture sector, work is continuing on a number of large projects, including the Zarqa River and the Hammad Basins. These are intended to preserve the water supplies to increase plant as well as animal production, and to expand pastures and forest areas.

The government is also taking serious steps to organise this sector by implementing agricultural patterns and offering generous price incentives for specific products. Having succeeded in the production of wheat and other grain crops in the south, and animal production in the south and eastern desert, and given the increasing interest of the private sector in these activities, the government is continuing with the leasing of land at nominal rates to the private sector and also to distribute arable land in the desert areas among the inhabitants in order to induce them to settle there with a view to increasing agricultural production. Vegetable exports to Arab and European countries continued successfully. The government is actively encouraging agricultural research by means of a national centre especially set up for this purpose.

In industry and mining, the government continued to encourage investments and to start new projects, to put an end to idleness, and to concentrate on export industries. The government is setting up a new corporation for the promotion of Jordanian exports and to ensure the adherence of imported and exported goods to the necessary codes and standards. A higher committee for chemical industries was set up to exploit the resources of the Dead Sea; furthermore, a number of similar or complementary companies were merged. Financial assistance was extended to rectify the position of major industrial companies that faced acute financial difficulties.

Regarding efforts to promote Arab economic integration the government intensified the activities of the existing joint committees and new such committees were formed. These led to the formation of several investment companies to start new industrial and agricultural projects aimed at creating new job opportunities, expanding the market and leading to self-sufficiency. Bilateral commercial protocols intended to open up new markets for Jordanian producers were agreed upon with various Arab, Islamic and friendly countries.

Members of the Upper House, Members of the Chamber of Deputies

To preserve and enhance our accomplishments in the social, economic and service sectors a number of traditional attitudes will require some degree of change and modification compatible with the needs of an accelerating technological era. We have, therefore, been careful to modernise our policies regarding education, health, science and technology, financial control and local government. Administrative reform has also had its share of the government's attention, and the Royal Commission for Administrative Development continues its efforts to remove all impediments along the path of development. The commission has reviewed all laws and regulations pertaining to the administrative process and has concluded a study of the administrative system. The government has issued the civil service regulations and is currently reviewing legislation regarding the government's financial administration. But one basic fact must be clear to all: Administrative development is not the sole responsibility of public administration; it is a process that must extend to all sectors of the community, for the latter is one harmonious body that should act in unison.

for sustaining the community's development. Foremost among these were the areas of administration, education, economy, health and democratic participation in decision-making as represented in our parliamentary system. Your august assembly has discussed all these issues in great detail for some considerable time, during which you have noted the views of specialists, intellectuals, journalists and representatives of the various sectors of the populace. As a result of these discussions, you passed the 1986 Election Law No. 22, which came in harmony with the economic and social changes of the last two decades and with the aspirations of our Jordanian people to extend the base of democratic participation, notwithstanding as much as possible the barrier set up by the occupation.

In practice, however, the government has found that the time was too short between the enacting of the new election law and its implementation. Thus we decided that the time necessary for voter registration and the preparations for new elections should be extended. Therefore, in accordance with the powers vested in us by Paragraph 1 of Article 68 of the Constitution, we have decided that the present term of parliament be extended for a period not exceeding two years, during which preparations for new elections shall be completed.

As we take this decision, we would like to express our deepest appreciation for what your assembly has been able to accomplish, for your profound sense of responsibility in the face of all the challenges, and for your faithful representation of the nation's hopes and interests. We are confident that during this time you will continue your patriotic work with the same sense of responsibility and spirit of cooperation with the executive authority.

If this is an age of technological revolution, it is also an age of informatics. Speed in data acquisition, processing and retrieving is of the utmost importance in this dynamic age to assist decision-making bodies that continuously need reliable statistics. A national data bank linking all data storage centres to decision-making bodies has therefore been established. The first phase of this system is now functioning, and we hope to extend the system to all branches of the government.

Members of the Upper House, Members of the Chamber of Deputies

Economic and social planning have had a major role in deepening balanced comprehensive development and in the follow up of the goals envisaged in various development plans and programmes. The government is going ahead with the implementation of the third Five Year Development Plan as originally specified, with occasional modification. Incentives are given to the private sector to take an active role in the implementation of the said plan.

Meanwhile, my government is continuing to implement the social and economic development programme of the occupied territories aiming at supporting our brethren in those territories and to strengthen their steadfastness on their national soil. The principles governing the implementation of this programme have already been laid down, and development areas around main towns on the West Bank and Gaza Strip have also been identified. A number of citizens working in the public service and the private sector have been chosen in each area to put this programme into effect. Funds have been allocated by the government and from aid received for this purpose from friendly countries. Work on the first group of such projects in the areas of health, education, and social care in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip has already begun.

In addition to this, however, my government has been providing annual support to the municipalities and village councils on the West Bank and to civil servants there. Direct support has also been earmarked for certain categories of teachers appointed after 1967 in public schools. Seven thousand teachers and employees have benefitted from this support in the West Bank with three thousand more in the Gaza Strip. Direct support is also provided to lawyers, physicians, and engineers, in cooperation with their professional unions, to enable them to persist in their steadfastness and to continue to offer services to the citizens and private institutions.

Members of the Upper House, Members of the Chamber of Deputies

During past sessions of Parliament, you will no doubt recall, our regular policy of revision and re-evaluation has been pursued by my government, in the light of changing conditions, covering several areas of vital importance

for sustaining the community's development. Foremost among these were the areas of administration, education, economy, health and democratic participation in decision-making as represented in our parliamentary system. Your august assembly has discussed all these issues in great detail for some considerable time, during which you have noted the views of specialists, intellectuals, journalists and representatives of the various sectors of the populace. As a result of these discussions, you passed the 1986 Election Law No. 22, which came in harmony with the economic and social changes of the last two decades and with the aspirations of our Jordanian people to extend the base of democratic participation, notwithstanding as much as possible the barrier set up by the occupation.

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Members of the Upper House, Members of the Chamber of Deputies

During the past session of parliament priorities in my government's political agenda have not changed on neither the Arab nor the international levels. Our main objectives have remained the same. The Palestinian problem, which has always been the pivotal point of our policy, has continued to receive from my government, internally and externally, the clear-sighted attention it deserves. After twenty years of occupation, the Palestinian people are still struggling for survival on their land in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, with courage and persistence matched only by the Zionist occupation forces' insistence on a policy designed to destroy their national fabric and to uproot them. Our policy, continued to support the Palestinian people's steadfastness in accordance with the development programmes we have drawn up and started to implement. We have also continued to monitor the occupying forces' practices and their effects with a view to exposing them, through diplomatic contacts, to curb those practices and to stem the aggressive tendencies of those occupying forces through all available means. It is necessary, therefore, to intensify our contacts with our people on the occupied territories, to alert them to all danger, to solidify their ranks, and to support their various institutions as they are the vanguards in the struggle to remain attached to the land.

On the external front, my government has continued its diplomatic efforts to mobilise support for an international peace conference, but these efforts have so far been thwarted by Israeli intransigence resulting from the Israeli government's failure to reach a decision regarding the conference itself. My government's efforts exerted on the Arab and international levels have resulted in wider support for the international conference to such an extent that it has become clear to all, including the Israeli people, that peace efforts may reach a dead-end because of the intransigence of the right wing partners in the Israeli government to national coalition. It is clear now after twenty years of occupation, and after all the efforts exerted to reach a comprehensive and just settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, that peace has been thwarted by the Israeli position, which rejects the principle of withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories in exchange for peace. In other words, the Israeli government is persisting in its refusal to accept Security Council Resolution 242. The road to peace has now been clearly defined and accepted; an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations, attended by all the parties concerned, together with the five permanent members of the Security Council, aiming at implementing Security Council Resolution 242 and 338 and the settlement of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects.

Our declared policy, based on unwavering principles, has always been frank and clear. This has been clearly reflected in our Arab Islamic stand in unequivocally supporting Iraq. We have also stated our position that the present regime in Iran, which has brought difficulties and foreign intervention to the region, does not represent the true Iran, the Muslim Nation and the neighbour. We hope that Iran will transcend its racial prejudice and expansionist tendencies which benefit only the enemies of the Islamic Nation. We are also hopeful that Iran will work for the restoration of its normal relations with its Arab neighbours.

In conclusion, I pray to God that He may lead us to the path of righteousness and solidarity, that He may protect us and bless our efforts, and that He may grant you success in your deliberations in the new session in the service of your nation.

Peace be unto you, and God's mercy and blessings.

Members of the Upper House, Members of the Chamber of Deputies

Our belief in the common Arab destiny, and our commitment to joint Arab action, and to the principles of Arab solidarity, which are constantly and seriously being tested, either by direct external aggression or by internal divisions and differences, to weaken our resolve, have led my government to persist in its efforts with all Arab states, to remove all barriers preventing a clear vision of the dangers ahead of conditions remain as they are now, with all our differences, frictions and isolationism. Our hope is that we will not sink further, that we will, from now on, rise up again, and that we will join our forces, putting all our faith in the Arab Order and cooperation upon a common vision of the future.

All the Arab countries contacted by my government have given a positive response and were in agreement in their analysis of the prevailing conditions and had identical assessments of these conditions were allowed to continue. In other words, there is a common view of the challenges and dangers facing us, and our concern for the supreme Arab interests was found to be identical.

And yet we have observed that identical assessment was apparently insufficient to remove all the barriers created by years of estrangement and the accumulation of bitter differences. We have always realised, that bilateral contacts were not enough by themselves to remove the barriers in the face of joint action. Such barriers could be removed only by a decisive collective effort. This is why my government started to ascertain the opinions of Arab leaders to hold a summit conference devoted to this purpose. While those efforts were underway, the dangers of the Gulf war were widening, threatening the sisterly Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the sisterly state of Kuwait. The doors were drawn wide open for foreign powers to intervene in the Gulf and the chances were increased for them to have permanent presence there. This was followed by the tragic events in which Iranian pilgrims transgressed upon God's will that pilgrims should maintain their sacredness at the pilgrimage, when "there is (to be) no lewdness nor abuse nor angry conversation."

These developments were enough for our brethren in the Arab World to put together a concerted effort to face the deteriorating situation. The Arab League Council decided to convene an extraordinary Arab summit conference in Amman on the night of November 1987. We hope that this conference will mark the start of a new era in which the Arab Order will regain its health and credibility.

The choice of Amman to host the forthcoming extraordinary summit conference is no doubt a tribute to Jordan and its increasing efforts to close the ranks of the Arabs. In appreciating the confidence accorded to us by our Arab brethren, we express our profound pleasure to receive the Arab leaders in their country, Jordan, and among their people, the Jordanians, pledging to do our utmost to render the conference successful.

Members of the Upper House, Members of the Chamber of Deputies

I wish to reiterate our support for Iraq in its defence of its own Arab territory and its sincere call to put an end to the war. We have supported Security Council Resolution 598 in its entirety and passed our view on this subject to all permanent members of the council regarding the absolute necessity to implement that resolution so that the Iranian regime will be unable to continue its manoeuvres and evasions.

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In conclusion, I pray to God that He may lead us to the path of righteousness and solidarity, that He may protect us and bless our efforts, and that He may grant you success in your deliberations in the new session in the service of your nation.

English soccer roundup

Rain washes out Liverpool bid for lead; Everton shines

LONDON (R) — Silently seething at the attention being lavished on resurgent Liverpool, Everton took advantage of their great rivals inactivity on Saturday to take the starring role in English soccer's first division.

Graeme Sharpe, who netted all four goals in the win at Southampton last week, scored twice again as Everton beat Chelsea 4-1 at home to continue their gradual climb up the league after an indifferent start.

Unbeaten Liverpool, who had hoped to overtake league leaders Queens Park Rangers by winning at Wimbledon, were thwarted by the incessant downpour which hit London on Friday and left an unplayable ploughed pitch resembling a ploughed field.

With Rangers also idle and third and fourth placed Tottenham Hotspur and Chelsea both losing, there was no movement at the top.

QPR continued to set the pace with 25 points from 10 games and were followed by Liverpool on 22

points from eight games and Spurs, Arsenal, Manchester United and Nottingham Forest on 20.

Everton's victory took them on to the 18-point mark but, although they remain some way adrift of the early pacesetters, ultimately they could well pose the most serious threat to Kenny Dalglish's new, improved Liverpool.

Sharpe, who cannot force his way into the Scottish International team, is currently the most devastating striker in the English league and two goals within a six minute first-half spell marked the end of Chelsea's resistance.

The first came in the 27th minute when he slid the ball home from close range during a goalmouth melee and he breached the Chelsea defence

again with a powerful header. Adrian Heath rounded off the Everton scoring twice after the interval before Chelsea striker Kerry Dixon produced a defiant reminder of his talent in front of goal with a late consolation effort.

Brian McClair, another Scottish raider who has been plundering goals at will since joining Manchester United for £800,000 (\$1.3 million) from Glasgow Celtic, also scored twice in his side's 4-2 win at Sheffield Wednesday.

England captain Bryan Robson, restored to his old midfield stomping ground from his recent role as sweeper, headed an own goal after 10 minutes but made amends by scoring a superb equaliser at the correct end just before the interval.

United never relinquished the initiative thereafter and McClair (53 and 78 minutes) and Clayton Blackmore (58) completed the rout of Wednesday's once-reowned defence.

Brian Clough took Nottingham Forest back to his former club,

Derby County, for the first time in eight years in the league and a 33rd minute goal from forward Paul Wilkinson was enough to give Forest all three points.

Tottenham Hotspur squandered their opportunity of easing above Liverpool into second place when they were surprisingly beaten 2-1 at struggling Norwich.

Scottish World Cup star Richard Gough made an unhappy debut for Glasgow Rangers following his £1.5 million (\$2.4 million) move back to Scotland from Tottenham.

Gough faced his first club, Dundee United, and his hopes of a winning start were dashed when Iain Ferguson — a former Rangers player — scored the only goal in the second half.

Premier league leaders Hearts maintained their two-point lead by rattling in five goals against bottom club Falkirk and second-placed Celtic beat Morton 3-1 at home with a goal from new signing Frank McAvennie, who joined them last week from West Ham United.

World bridge contest begins

OCHO RIOS, Jamaica (R) — The 29th World Contract Bridge Team Championship for the Bermuda Bowl starts on Sunday, with the United States tipped to retain the title against nine challengers which won through in zonal eliminations.

The nine are Sweden, Britain, Canada, Brazil, Pakistan, Venezuela, Jamaica, Taiwan and New Zealand.

The contest begins with a lengthy round-robin between eight teams, two of which will qualify for the semi-finals.

Two more teams are exempted from the round-robin and are due to go straight into the semi-finals. They are Sweden, as winners of the recent European championships, and the U.S., as holders.

Cardinals beat Giants in National League baseball

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The crippled St. Louis Cardinals rallied for four runs in the seventh inning, two on Vince Coleman's tie-breaking single, and hurt the San Francisco Giants 6-5 Friday night for a 2-1 lead in the National League playoffs.

The Cardinals, playing a patchwork lineup because of injuries to Terry Pendleton and Jack Clark, put together five straight singles in the seventh against starter Atlee Hammaker and relievers Don Robinson and Craig Lefferts for a 6-4 lead.

In the sixth, Jim Lindeman had ended St. Louis' string of scoreless innings at 16 with a two-run

homer. The blow began a comeback that equalled the largest in National League playoff annals, set last year when the New York Mets overcame a 4-0 deficit against Houston in game 3.

Bob Forsch and Todd Worrell, meanwhile, shut down San Francisco on three hits in the final five innings. Forsch got the victory in relief of Joe Magrane, who started because Danny Cox is still bothered by a stiff neck, and Robinson took the loss.

Worrell gave up a pinch homer to Harry Spilman with two outs in the ninth, but Kevin Mitchell tied to centre to end the game. The Giants, whose starters out-

homered St. Louis' 153-31 during the regular season, again took an early lead with power as Jeffrey Leonard homered for the third straight game.

Leonard, 6-for-11 in the series, gave San Francisco a 4-0 lead in the third and was hit by a pitch from Forsch in his next at-bat.

But the listless Cardinals, who had not advanced a runner past second base in 15 innings, began their resurgence in the sixth when Ozzie Smith singled with one out and Lindeman homered. Lindeman, a .208 batter during the season, was hitting cleanup in place of Pendleton, who sprained his left ankle in a workout.

Cricket

New Zealand downs Zimbabwe

By Rajendra Bajpai
Reuters

HYDERABAD, India — The World Cup Cricket Tournament produced another breathless finish on Saturday when New Zealand scored a three-run win over Zimbabwe, who were indebted to a brilliant innings by wicketkeeper David Houghton for sustaining their hopes of victory till the final over.

Zimbabwe's last wicket fell with two balls left as they chased a New Zealand total of 242 for seven in the group B match. They were all out for 239 in 49.4 overs, Houghton having contributed 141 from 136 balls with 13 fours and three sixes.

The result meant the first four matches of the tournament all went to the very last over. Pakistan beating Sri Lanka by 15 runs with four balls to spare on Thursday and then on Friday Australia beating India by one run with one ball to spare and England getting home by two wickets against West Indies with three balls to spare.

With 23 matches and nearly a month still to go it is hard to imagine the level of excitement can be maintained.

Zimbabwe's prospects of challenging New Zealand's total looked to have disappeared completely when they lost a seventh wicket at 104.

But then, for the first time in the innings, Houghton found a reliable ally in Ian Botham. The pair stayed together until the 47th over when Houghton's magnificent act of defiance ended, Martin Crowe running back at mid-on to take a well-timed catch as the ball dropped over his shoulder.

Houghton was eighth out at 221, having taken 14 runs off the previous four balls from Martin Snedden, and off the next ball Eddo Brandes was run out for naught. Once again Zimbabwe's chances looked to have vanished.

But in Snedden's next over the 49th of the innings — Butchart struck a mighty six of the fifth



TOP OF THE CLASS... Batsman Martin Crowe (left) and another New Zealander, Richard Hadlee.



rolled out on the off side. New Zealand wicketkeeper Ian Smith pounced from behind the stumps and returned to the bowler with both batsmen stranded in mid pitch.

Houghton's man-of-the-match award was something of a formality. Without the small, powerful-built wicketkeeper to bolster Zimbabwe's innings, the match would almost certainly have been a one-sided contest.

Next ball Butchart opened his shoulders but failed to make proper contact and was called for a single by Traicos as the ball

Right from the start, and he came in with only eight runs on the board, he played a wide range of strokes with a dash that overshadowed all the other batting on a slow pitch. He was particularly harsh on the New Zealand slow bowlers, frustrating off-spinner John Bracewell with a series of reverse sweeps.

Houghton's 117-run stand with Butchart eclipsed the world cup record for an eighth-wicket partnership, 48 by New Zealanders Dale Hadlee and Brian McKechnie against England in 1975 having been the previous best.

After Houghton and Butchart, who made 54, Andy Pycroft's 12 was the highest contribution to the Zimbabwe total. The African team lost their first two wickets for 10 runs, Robin Brown being caught at slip off Ewen Chatfield for one and Ali Shah falling lbw to Snedden for five.

The middle-order disintegrated after Pycroft had stayed with Houghton to add 51, the score sinking from 61 for two to 67 for four and then 104 for seven.

It had been feared that what proved to be a marvellous contest would not take place after heavy monsoon rain in the area during the preceding week. But the morning broke bright and clear and although the outfield was damp, play started promptly and the 100 overs were fitted in with nearly an hour to spare.

New Zealand's batting, after they were put in, was largely undistinguished. The exceptions were an unorthodox but effective 64 off 97 balls by Snedden, promoted to opener from his usual position down the order, and a stylish 72 by Martin Crowe.

Of the Zimbabwe bowlers, the admirable Traicos proved once again that at 40 years of age, he remains one of the world's best off-spinners. His 10 overs cost 28 runs and included the wicket of John Wright when Houghton also demonstrated his excellence as a wicketkeeper with a superb reflex catch down the leg side.

Cross-country events in Calgary: Cinderella sport of Winter Olympics

By Jeff Bradley
Associated Press

CALGARY, Alberta — Carcening down suicide hill at speeds up to 56 miles per hour (90 kph) or feeling the ground disappear at "the elevator" are just two of the thrills in store for cross country skiers at the 1988 Winter Olympics.

This Nordic sport, traditionally overlooked by North Americans in favour of figure skating, hockey and downhill skiing, may turn out to be the Cinderella event at the Feb. 13-28 games in western Canada.

While the glamour and indoor events sold out quickly, about half the tickets are still available for the 13 cross country, Nordic combined and biathlon competi-

tions, and at \$15, they are the cheapest at the Olympics.

Anyone game enough to leave the city of Calgary and travel 62 miles (100 kms) along the trans-Canada highway to this old mining town at the edge of the rocky mountains will find the beautiful, new Canmore Nordic Centre.

It will even be possible to ski around the Olympic site on side trails for the best possible view of the racing.

Built by the province of Alberta, the centre includes 35 miles (56 kms) of undulating trails below Mount Rundle, a 32-target biathlon shooting range, a spacious day lodge and two outdoor stadiums to watch the racing.

It benefits from the heavy snow cover of Kananaskis country with its thickly wooded slopes and is within walking distance of Canmore village where 600 Nordic athletes and officials will be housed.

"The public tends to think of cross country as a sport in which a guy in baggy knickers goes out on the trail for a couple of hours, finally comes back and then it's over," said the designer of Canmore's trails, Bjørger Pettersen, a native of Norway and former coach of the Canadian cross country team.

It's an image that may well be shattered at the Calgary Olympics.

For one thing, millions of re-

creational skiers are discovering the joys and challenges of cross country — including 4.5 million Canadians, about 17 per cent of the population.

But the real excitement comes from the Olympic debut of an entirely new technique in Nordic skiing called "skating," in which the athlete uses his long and narrow skis almost like ice skates.

Hotly debated within the International Ski Federation for four years and initially opposed by the Scandinavians and Soviets, the revolutionary style is faster than the traditional parallel-track glide and less reliant on the esoteric science of waxing skis to suit different snow conditions.

"In skating, we all start equally," said Canadian team member Al Pilcher, 22. The technique was pioneered by U.S. skier Bill Koch in 1983 and first used in a World Cup event at Oberstdorf, West Germany, last February.

In a bid to preserve the classic stride method, the sport's ruling body has decreed that half the Olympic events must be skied in the traditional way. For the others, including the men's 50-kilometre and 4 x 10 kilometre relay races, skiers will use the V-shaped skating method with its more muscular pole technique.

Skating will also be employed in the ski portion of the biathlon and Nordic combined events.

Biathlon combines the rigors of

cross country with the measured patience of target shooting, slowing the heart rate and picking it up again from lap to lap.

Nordic combined features ski jumping one day and cross country the next.

In another Olympic innovation, the Gundersen start will be used in Nordic combined, giving the best-placed jumpers a head start in the ski race.

Skiers say the course Pettersen built at Canmore is technically the most difficult in the world.

The old rule of thumb in cross country was one-third up, one-third down and the rest flat to catch your breath.

At Canmore, there's no such respite. In the 15-kilometre race, for instance, there is a total climb of 2,049 feet (621 metres).

One particularly steep and winding slope has been dubbed suicide hill during practice, while Pettersen described "the elevator" as a hill where "you think you're out of it and all of a sudden the ground disappears."

"If I could use one word to describe the beautiful site you have here, it would be hilly," World Cup veteran Gunde Svän of Sweden said after a test competition.

"You must work very hard on these trails, but I and the whole Swedish team like them very much."

Tennis

Noah clinches place in Basle final

BASLE, Switzerland (Agencies) — Top seeded Frenchman Yannick Noah, continuing a successful comeback, beat compatriot Guy Forget 6-1, 6-2 in the semi-finals of the \$231,000 Basle indoor Grand Prix tennis tournament on Saturday.

He will meet Haitian Ronald Agénor in the final. Agénor beat American teenager Andre Agassi 6-1, 6-4 in the other semifinal.

Noah's win earned him a fourth Basle singles final. He was runner-up the last two years to Sweden's Stefan Edberg after winning in 1982 when he beat another Swede, Mats Wilander.

The 27-year-old Frenchman, world ranked eighth, took a 10-week break following his shock first round defeat at top seed by a rank outsider in Bordeaux in mid-July.

But he showed he was clearly short of match practice as he struggled to beat lesser-ranked opponents in the first two rounds and was taken to three sets in both.

The match against the sixth-seeded Forget, his doubles partner with whom he won here last year, lacked lustre and the 8,000 crowd had little to enthuse about.

Noah's performance was workmanlike though there were sporadic flashes of brilliance as he relied mainly on his big serve to get him out of trouble.

He won the first set in 24 minutes with service breaks in the fourth and sixth games. Breaks in the fifth and seventh games gave him the second set in 35 minutes.

Noah aces Forget 10 times, but still missing was the acrobatic and flamboyant all-court game associated with him.

In the other semifinal between



Yannick Noah

two unseeded players, Agénor, Haiti's only professional, ended the winning run of Andre Agassi.

Agassi, 17, from Las Vegas, who has a victory over Wimbledon champion Pat Cash recently and who also took a set off the world number one Ivan Lendl, was strangely off colour and offered only token resistance.

He failed to reproduce his brilliant performances on the way to the semifinal, which included topping third-seeded Swede Anders Jarryd in straight sets in the first round.

In Scottsdale, Arizona, Michael Chang, an unseeded 15-year-old amateur from California, became the youngest player to ever reach the semifinals of a Nabisco Grand Prix event with a straight sets victory Friday over Mexico's Jorge Lozano in the

Kasparov hails 'glasnost'

SEVILLE, Spain (AP) — World chess champion Garry Kasparov of the Soviet Union on Friday said the moves toward openness in Soviet society, instituted by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, were "irreversible."

"If not for these changes, I assure you I would not have become world champion," said Kasparov at a news conference. On Monday, he holds a title match with fellow Soviet Anatoli Karpov.

Kasparov, 24, wrote an autobiography, "child of change," which advocates freedom of expression.

In the book, Kasparov says that, because of the policy of "glasnost" or openness, he was able to speak out against Karpov and Soviet sports officials, without being punished.

Kasparov lives in Baku, capital of southern Azerbaijan. Karpov, 36, comes from Moscow.

Kasparov wore a dark suit and answered questions soberly. That was in noticeable contrast to his pre-match news conference in London last.

"I am pleased with my game and my health," Graf said after

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Tamil rebels massacre villagers amid continuing Indian sweep against them

COLOMBO (Agencies) — Tamil rebels killed 10 Sinhalese villagers on Saturday as Indian soldiers with orders to get tough seized 100 more militants in sweep against guerrillas in north and east Sri Lanka.

A senior military officer said Sri Lankan troops rushed to Mollipathana in Trincomalee district when they heard gunfire before dawn.

"We are not supposed to go out but we did not wait for orders because the whole village of about 500 families would have been massacred," said the officer, quoted by Reuters.

It was the first time the soldiers had left camp since the July 29 peace accord. They had been confined to barracks under the agreement with India aimed at ending a four-year war between Tamil rebels and the Sinhalese-dominated government.

A senior government official said Sri Lankan soldiers had now been deployed to guard the village, attacked by rebels 12 times since the conflict between the majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils erupted in 1983.

In the latest attack, 15 guerrillas from the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) shot the 10 villagers as they were fleeing. Six

more were wounded.

About 25 Sri Lankan soldiers rushed to the village but the guerrillas had vanished.

Under the peace accord, Sri Lankan troops in northern and eastern provinces are confined to barracks. Tamil rebels are supposed to surrender their weapons.

About 11,000 Indian soldiers have been deployed to enforce the accord in both areas. Almost 200 Sinhalese civilians were slaughtered there earlier in the week in a militant backlash to the suicide of 13 Tamil militants in government custody.

The new atrocities prompted India to launch an offensive to disarm the guerrillas. Military sources said about 200 rebels had been rounded up in the last 48 hours in a sweep of the north and east.

Sources from Tamil militant groups said Indian soldiers in Batticaloa went on a house-to-house search on Saturday and arrested some Tiger members.

They also captured Tiger weapons at camps in Mamangan and Punnachooli.

Military sources said Indians closed the television and radio station illegally operated by the Tigers in Jaffna, shut down LTTE newspapers and seized 400 kilograms of explosives in Trincomalee.

Two people were killed by a rebel landmine in Trincomalee. Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi pledged in a television interview broadcast Friday night that his country's peacekeeping force in Sri Lanka would take firm action against the Tigers.

He denied in the interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation recorded in New Delhi that more than 10,000 Indian troops in Sri Lanka had failed to disarm the Tigers because they were biased in their favour.

Asked by the BBC's New Delhi correspondent whether the Indian troops would now disarm the Tigers, Mr. Gandhi replied: "Our forces will act very firmly." Earlier Friday, Sri Lankan President Junius R. Jayewardene criticised India for not taking tougher measures against the Tamil militants.

China defends expulsions from Lhasa

PEKING (R) — China on Saturday defended the expulsion from Tibet of foreign journalists covering anti-Chinese demonstrations in the capital, Lhasa.

The Western journalists were expelled on Friday after a series of demonstrations led by Buddhist monks demanding Tibetan independence.

China's official People's Daily newspaper printed a Foreign Ministry statement saying foreign correspondents had entered Tibet without going through correct procedures and the Tibet government had no choice but to order them out.

"In no way is this restricting the free communication of information," the statement said.

The Foreign Ministry was responding to comments by the U.S. State Department that the expulsions were a restriction of the flow of information.

"No foreign country has the right to make irresponsible remarks," the Foreign Ministry statement said.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Charles Redman said U.S. Ambassador to Peking Winston Lord met Foreign Ministry officials in the Chinese capital to reiterate American dissatisfaction at the expulsions and stress "our deep concern over the human rights situation in Tibet."

Fiji marks independence day amid mounting condemnation of Rabuka coup

SUVA (Agencies) — Fiji on Saturday marked its 17th year of independence from Britain and ended its second week under military rule as international condemnation of the coup increased.

India said it did not recognise the republic proclaimed on Wednesday and was suspending trade and technical cooperation.

"The government of India ... does not recognise any government established by Colonel (Sitiveni) Rabuka and continues to regard the governor-general as the legitimate authority in Fiji," an External Affairs Ministry statement said.

Australia has already suspended aid and New Zealand says it is ready to do so. Britain and the United States have condemned Col. Rabuka's coup.

Col. Rabuka had mounted two coups in five months, the latest on Sept. 25, to keep political power in the hands of ethnic Fijians and not the Indians who

slightly outnumber them.

There was no national celebration on Saturday.

Authorities arrested two women protest organisers Friday night after they announced plans to lay black wreaths at the foot of a bronze statue of a revered Fijian leader, Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna.

The wreaths were to symbolise what the women perceived as the death of democracy in the South Pacific island nation.

Oct. 10 marks both independence from Britain and the cession of the islands to Queen Victoria by a reformed cannibal in 1874.

Fiji told the international community on Friday not to meddle in its affairs.

"The situation is an internal matter which the people of Fiji must be allowed to resolve in their own way," Winston Thompson, the chairman of Fiji's delegation to the United Nations, said. "Any interference from out-

side will not help in resolving our domestic difficulties," he told the U.N. General Assembly. "And we urge all the member states for their understanding of our situation."

Col. Rabuka said on Saturday he wants veteran politician Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara to be the first president of the republic of Fiji.

Col. Rabuka told Reuters he had offered Mr. Mara the presidency before the former prime minister made a last-minute dash to London to try to preserve Fiji's ties to the British throne.

"I have offered him the presidency and if he refuses then we just won't have a president for a while," Col. Rabuka said in a brief interview.

Mr. Mara on Friday met Queen Elizabeth's private secretary, Sir William Heseltine, to present proposals which diplomats said were aimed at saving links with the crown, possibly even halting Col. Rabuka's republican course.

Shultz turns backside to presidential chances

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of State George P. Shultz was asked Friday why he is not running for U.S. president. "As far as I'm concerned, I'm afraid the country is not ready for a president who might have a tiger tattooed on his rear end," Shultz told a gathering in Chicago.

Shultz generally has shied away from comments about the tattoo issue, which was first reported last January in a society column. Shultz's wife, Helena, has said her husband was tattooed when he was a student at Princeton University, whose teams use "Tigers" as a nickname. Asked about the tattoo last February, Shultz said, "my gosh, I have been investigated by the FBI, the IRS, by the Senate Intelligence Committee. My mail is opened. I don't have any secrets left. That's the only thing I have left, what is on my rear end." Shultz's comment Friday was in response to a question asked following a speech in Chicago.

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Newlyweds fined for lewd behaviour aboard airplane

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Two newlyweds whose embraces and caressing forced a jetliner to make an unscheduled stop in Houston were fined \$1,000 each and sentenced to two years' probation for assault and lewd conduct.

Mitchell and Cindy Martina of Huntington Beach admitted they got drunk after their wedding May 3, then staggered aboard a Continental Airlines flight from Tampa, Florida, to Los Angeles. "Continental's first mistake was letting us on the plane," Mrs. Martina said after the sentencing in federal court.

The 30-year-old postal carrier said she blamed the trouble on flight attendants who refused to serve the couple beer. "If they had just served us one beer, we probably would have passed out," she said. The Martins were verbally abusive, nearly jabbed another passenger with a metal fork and amorously embraced each other in front of a young girl, according to assistant U.S. attorney Stephen Wolfe.

After the plane landed in Houston, the couple was turned over to federal agents who put them up for their first two honeymoon nights in separate jail cells. U.S. District Judge John Davies said he would have liked to order the Martins to pay the airline \$2,600 in restitution, but that question was never raised when the couple entered their pleas. A Continental Airlines spokesman said the company would not seek any payment from the Martins for the trouble they caused. Davies also ordered Mitchell Martina, 23, to attend alcoholics anonymous meetings during his probation.

Studio snaps up rights to Woodward CIA book

LOS ANGELES (R) — U.S. journalist Bob Woodward, co-author of the Watergate book "All the President's Men," has sold film rights to a new book on the late CIA Director William Casey, film executives said.

Woodward, who exposed the Watergate scandal in the Washington Post newspaper with colleague Carl Bernstein, sold rights to "Veil: The Secret Wars of the CIA 1981-1987" to the MGM/UA studio for an undisclosed fee, the studio said on Friday. Film executives said Woodward, an assistant managing editor of the Washington Post, could earn \$250,000 from the deal. "Veil" is the type of exciting literature that readily translates into first-rate entertainment," MGM/UA chairman and chief executive officer Lee Rich said. Woodward and Bernstein's "All the President's Men," one of two books they wrote about the Watergate scandal which led to President Richard Nixon's downfall, was made into a hit film starring Robert Redford and Dustin Hoffman.

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Chirac-Botha meeting under attack

PARIS (R) — South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha conferred on southern Africa issues with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac during a visit that has aroused protest from opponents of France's right-wing government.

Mr. Botha met both Mr. Chirac and Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond on Friday in his two-day trip, officially described as private.

The surprise visit drew strong criticism from the left-wing opposition and strained a power-sharing arrangement between the conservative Premier Chirac and Socialist President Mitterrand.

Mr. Chirac and Mr. Mitterrand, whose term in office lasts until next year, have been forced to work together since parliamentary elections 18 months ago but disagree on who determines French foreign policy.

As left and right gear up for presidential elections next spring, the issue of who should control France's foreign relations has grown particularly sensitive.

Mr. Mitterrand, currently on a tour of Latin America, complained that he had not been told in advance about the South African minister's trip.

Mr. Chirac's meeting with Mr. Botha in Paris was shrouded in secrecy with officials initially denying the two men had even met. They confirmed the encounter only after Pretoria's embassy said it took place.

A Foreign Ministry statement said Mr. Raimond and Mr. Botha discussed regional conflict and ways of bringing independence to South African-controlled Namibia.

Trying to defuse criticism of Mr. Botha's stay, officials from both Mr. Chirac's office and the Foreign Ministry said the meetings signalled no change in France's opposition to the apartheid system of racial separation.

UNESCO election postponed until Tuesday after Yaqub Khan quits race to boost M'bow

PARIS (AP) — The strongest rival to Amadou Mahtar M'bow of Senegal has pulled out from the race for United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) director general, and France said it would support the controversial M'bow for a third term.

The candidacy of Pakistan's foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, was withdrawn in a letter from the Pakistan delegate that appealed to "Afro-Asian solidarity" and appeared to endorse Mr. M'bow.

The surprise announcement came just before the UNESCO executive board was about to vote in a third-round secret ballot.

The board then decided to postpone the third round of voting until Tuesday evening to permit delegates to consult with their governments and confer among themselves.

France informed its Western partners it planned to back Mr. M'bow in a third-round ballot, which — with the move by Pakistan — would put the incumbent close to the 26 votes he needed for a majority of the 50-nation board.

France, the host country, plays an influential role in the organisation, and its decision might persuade other nations to back Mr. M'bow.

Diplomats speaking on condition they not be identified said supporters of Mr. Yaqub Khan in the Third World who backed him on the first two ballots might now move to Mr. M'bow.

Mr. M'bow got 18 votes in the first ballot Wednesday and the same total Thursday in the second round.

Mr. Yaqub Khan had been Mr. M'bow's main challenger in the first two ballots. He won 16 votes in the first round, but lost ground in the second, winning only 12 votes.

Mr. Yaqub Khan's withdrawal has complicated the campaign by Western UNESCO members to dislodge Mr. M'bow who they accuse of extravagance and anti-Western bias.

One senior Western European delegate said it would be difficult for anti-M'bow lobby to secure the required majority of 26 votes before the third vote is held next week.

He said the anti-M'bow lobby, led by Canada and Japan, had been surprised by France's decision to support Mr. M'bow, after other European Community member states agreed on Friday to support Spanish candidate Federico Mayor, who won nine votes in the second round.

Several delegates predicted that some countries would leave UNESCO if Mr. M'bow was re-elected.

The United States and Britain resigned from the agency in 1984 and 1985.

"We recognise the extreme difficulty of winning the vote," White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said.

But he said Mr. Bork "has changed the nature of the debate. The major thrust is not winning the vote but ... educating the people."

Reading his prepared statement at the White House, Mr. Bork said a crucial principle was at stake in his decision.

"That principle is the way in which we select the men and women who guard the liberties of all the American people," he said. "That should not be done through public campaigns of distortion. If I withdraw now, that campaign would be seen as success and it would be mounted against future nominees."

"For the sake of the federal judiciary and the American people that must not happen," he said.

After walking halfway up the steps to his Marine One helicopter, Mr. Reagan picked up a microphone and said, "I'm just going to say to you that we are going to fight on for an independent judiciary, and we'll stay in the fight and see that we get our story told."

Mr. Reagan had said repeatedly that he wanted a full Senate vote.

time appointment requires confirmation by the Senate.

Both Mr. Bork and Mr. Reagan said the integrity of the judicial selection process demanded that Mr. Bork not be bound into stepping aside — just because the odds seemed insurmountable.

"I am pleased by Judge Bork's decision to go forward with his nomination to the supreme court," Mr. Reagan said before he and his wife, Nancy, left for Camp David, Maryland.

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